THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH
COMPANY, LIMITED.

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

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For latest average time to London, see daily bulletin in this paper.

STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

The Egyptian Gazette

No. 7,841] ALEXANDRIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1907. [EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.

WHITEHEAD, MORRIS & Co. (EGYPT) Limited.

Wholesale and Export Manufacturing Stationers, Printers, Lithographers, and Engravers. Account Book Manufacturers.

LONDON:
Chief Office—9 & 10, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branch Office—CAXTON HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, S.W.
Factory—TOWER HILL (opposite the Tower of London).

CAIRO:
Office—26, SHARIA EL-MADABEGH.
Factory—SHARIA CHEIKH-EL-TOUNSY.

ALEXANDRIA:
Office—14, RUE ABBOUKIR. | Factory—RUE ATFAIEH.
And at CAPE TOWN and JOHANNESBURG.

GOVERNMENT & BANK CONTRACTORS.

ORIENT-ROYAL MAIL LINE.

OUTWARD TO AUSTRALIA.

R.M.S. **Orient** will leave Suez about August 22 | S.M.S. **Orotava** will leave Suez about September 6

HOMEWARD to NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.

R.M.S. **Omrah** will leave Port Said August 27 | S.M.S. **Miltiades** will leave Port Said Sept 10

* Special reduced rates during Summer season (15th May—15th September) as follows

Passage.	Naples.	Marseilles.	Plymouth or Tilbury.
1st Class	£7.14.0	£11.0.0	£15.2.0
2nd "	5.10.0	7.14.0	9.18.0
3rd "	3.0.0	4.0.0	7.0.0

The summer fares are nett but passengers travelling at these rates, and returning within 6 months at the winter rate, will obtain an abatement of 20 % off the the first and second class winter rate.

Agents, CAIRO: THOMAS COOK & Son, Ltd.; ALEXANDRIA: R. J. MOSS & Co.

For all information apply to **Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons**, PORT SAID & PORT TEWFIK (Suez). 31-12-6

BIBBY LINE TWIN-SCREW MAIL STEAMERS.

OUTWARDS to COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, etc., and RANGOON.

S.S. **Derbyshire**, 6 636 tons will leave Suez about August 29th.

HOMEWARDS to MARSEILLES and LONDON.

S.S **Warwickshire**, 7,966 tons, will leave Port Said about August 21st.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES DURING THE SUMMER SEASON. 13-981

May 20th—September 30th inclusive.

Fares from Port Said to Marseilles £8.0.0; London £12.0.0; Colombo £32.10.0; Rangoon £37.10.0

Fitted with Refrigerators, Electric Light, Electric Fans and all recent improvements.

Agents in CAIRO: THOS. COOK & Son, Ltd. For all particulars apply to **Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons** PORT SAID PORT TEWFIK (Suez).

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

Fast British Passenger Steamers.

GREECE-TURKEY MAIL SERVICE.

Express steamers leave Alexandria weekly as under for PIRÆUS (Athens), SMYRNA, MITYLENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE, in connection with the Oriental Railways Express Service for VIENNA, BERLIN, PARIS & LONDON.

*S.S. **Osmanieh**, Wednesday 4 p.m. July 17, 31, August 14 and 28.
S.S. **Ismailia**, Wednesday 4 p.m. July 10, 24, August 7 and 21.

PALESTINE-SYRIA MAIL SERVICE.—The fast steamers *Assouan*, *Minieh* and *Menzaleh* leave Alexandria alternately on Saturdays at 4 p.m. for Jaffa (for Jerusalem), Caiffa (for Nazareth), Beyrouth (for Damascus), Tripoli, Alexandretta, and Mersina calling fortnightly at Larnaca (Cyprus) and continuing from Beyrout in alternate weeks to Rhodes, Smyrna, Mitylene, Dardanelles, Gallipoli and Constantinople.

SUDAN DIRECT MAIL SERVICE.—The mail steamers *Dakahlieh* and *Kosseir* leave Suez alternately on Wednesdays at 5 p.m. for Port Sudan and Suakim in connection with the Sudan Government Railways express service to Khartoum.

RED SEA COASTING MAIL SERVICE.—Mail steamers leave Suez on Mondays at 5 p.m. for Tor (for Sinai Yambo and Jeddah, continuing in alternate weeks to Port Sudan, Suakim, Massowah, Hodeidah and Aden

For further information refer to the Co.'s Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, Suez or to THOS. COOK & Son (Egypt) Ltd., HAMBURG-AMERIKA REISE-BUREAU or other Tourist Agencies.

DEUTSCHE LEVANTE-LINIE.

Mail and Passenger Steamships. Regular Service fortnightly from HAMBURG; weekly from ANTWERP; every 4 weeks from BORDEAUX direct to ALEXANDRIA; homewards every 2 weeks from ALEXANDRIA for ROTTERDAM and HAMBURG. Goods forwarded at through-rates from all German Railway Stations on direct Bills of Lading to ALEXANDIA, CAIRO, SYRIA, etc. Special facilities for conveyance of cotton, etc from Alexandria viâ Rotterdam and Hamburg to German manufacturing towns.

Expected at Alexandria:

August 9 SS. Lipsos, from Antwerp.
August 16 S.S. Tinos, from Hamburg.
August 20 S.S. Samos, from Hamburg bound for Rotterdam and Hamburg.

For tariff and particulars apply to **ADOLPHE STROSS.** *Alexandria Agent.* 15-9-907

The Moss S.S. Company, Ltd.

For LIVERPOOL calling at MALTA (Messrs. JAMES MOSS & Co., 31, James St., Liverpool, Managers)

*Amasis	Tons 4,800	*Khephren	Tons 5,000	*Moeris	Tons 7,500
*Busiris	" 5,000	Menes	" 3,060	*Philae	" 5,000
*Karnak	" 5,000	Memphian	" 5,000	Rameses	" 5,000
				Seti	Tons 5,000

*Second class accommodation only, unless specially reserved.— Fares: Alexandria to Liverpool, 1st £14 Single, £28 Return. 2nd, £9 Single, £16 Return.—To Malta, 1st, £6 Single, £9 Return. 2nd, £3 Single, £5 Return.— Return tickets available for six months.

Through freight rates on cotton, etc., to Lancashire inland towns, Boston, New York and other U.S.A. towns, obtained on application. Cargo taken by special agreement only. Passenger Tickets also issued inclusive of Railway fare through to and from Cairo.

27-11-906 For particulars apply R. J. MOSS & Co. Alexandria Agents.

P. HENDERSON & CO's LINE.

The Steamers of this Line leave **Suez** and **Port Said** every fortnight for **Algiers** and **London** or **Liverpool**

Saloon Fare £12. Special Summer season rates £10 Port Said to Marseilles £7.

S.S. MARTABAN	Tons 7100	will leave PORT SAID	about	17th August for Dover
" TENASSERIM	" 7100	" " "	"	30th August for Dover
" AMARAPOORA	" 6600	" " "	"	17th Sept. for Dover

Due in London or Liverpool in 13 days.

The Saloon accommodation is amidships, and the vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements. *For further information apply to the Company's Agents.*

WORMS & Co., Port Said and Suez. THOS. COOK & SON (EGYPT) Ld., Cairo.
G. J. GRACE & Co., Alexandria. 31-12-906

SUDAN DEVELOPMENT & EXPLORATION CO., LTD.

KHARTOUM: Cairo Office, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil.

TRANSPORT DEPT. Six days White Nile Tourist Trip dep. Khartoum Tuesdays Steamer plans may be seen and passage booked at all Cairo Tourist Agents.—SPECIAL STEAMERS for private charter TRIPS ARRANGED & transport of goods to all places on White-Blue Niles within navigation limits

ENGINEERING DEPT. Shipyard for construction of sternwheel steamers, barges, steam, motor launches, etc. Contractors for all classes of machinery, buildings, irrigation pumps, etc.

Sole Agents for Dudbridge Oil Engines; from 1 to 35 B.H.P., as supplied to Sudan Government Seamless Steel Boat Co., Ltd., etc., etc. 31-10-906

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Established 1836 - Capital £1,000,000 - Reserve Fund £700,000

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE united with ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., LTD. - EST. 1803.
1, Old Broad St., LONDON.—Policies issued at SUEZ by G. BEYTS & Co., Agents. 31-12-906

INSURANCE.

LIFE The Edinburg Life Assurance Company,
MARINE Union Insurance Society of Canton (Limited)
FIDELITY National Guarantee and Suretyship Association (Limited)

RISKS ACCEPTED AT TARIFF RATES. — CLAIMS LIBERALLY AND PROMPTLY SETTLED

Agents for Egypt: HEWAT & Co., Alexandria. 10 10-907

GELLATLY, HANKEY & CO.

SHIPOWNERS, OF LONDON.

BRANCHES AT PORT SUDAN SUAKIN & JEDDAH

Merchandise, furniture, baggage and personal effects forwarded, and insurances effected to all parts of the world. 27376-28-2-90

THOS. COOK & SON, (EGYPT) LTD

Head Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.

CHIEF EGYPTIAN OFFICE:— CAIRO, NEAR SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL

Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Luxor, Assuan, Halfa and Khartum.

GENERAL RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP AGENTS. BANKERS.

BAGGAGE AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Officially appointed & Sole Agents in Cairo to the P. & O. S. N. Co.

RESIDENTS IN EGYPT proceeding to Europe for the summer are requested to apply to our offices for information respecting their passages, where steamer plans may be consulted, and Berths secured by all Lines of Steamers to all parts of the Globe; arrangements can also be made for the collection and forwarding of their baggage and clearance at port of arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable at the current rate of exchange in all the principal cities of Europe.

Cook's Interpreters in uniform are present at principal Railway Stations and Landing-places in Europe to assist passengers holding their tickets.

Large and splendidly appointed steamers belonging to the Company leave Cairo thrice weekly, between November and March, for Luxor, Assouan, and Wady Halfa in connection with trains de luxe to Khartoum. Moderate fares.

FREIGHT SERVICE. Steamers leave Cairo every Friday for Assouan and Halfa.

Special combined rail and steamer Nile Tours at greatly reduced prices.

Special Steamers and Dahabeahs for Private Parties.

Special arrangements for tours in Palestine, Syria, and the Desert. Lowest rates.

BEST CAMP EQUIPMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

British India S. N. Company, Limited.

Fortnightly Service in connection with the Co.'s Indian Mail Lines.—Calling at ADEN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA Out, and MARSEILLES (GENOA and PLYMOUTH optional) Home. Sailings from Suez.

OUTWARD.—*Golconda* August 17 | HOMEWARD.—*Matiana* August 16

EAST AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

Calling at Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Beira. Monthly service.

First Class Fares from Suez to Aden £11. 8, Bombay £21.10; Colombo £25.15, Madras £28.11, Mombasa £28.12; Calcutta £31. 0, Genoa £15.10, Zanzibar £29. 0; Marseilles £15.12, London £19. 6

From Port Said £2 less Homeward, and £2 more Outward. Second Class, two thirds of 1st Class Fares.

PORT SAID Agents: Worms & Co. and Wills & Co., Ltd.—CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA:—Thos. Cool. & Son, Ltd., and Anglo-American Hotel & Steamer Co. For particulars apply G. BEYTS & Co., Suez. 31-12-906

ANCHOR LINE, LIMITED.

(HENDERSON BROTHERS,) LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

Booking Passengers and Cargo through to Ports in India, Europe and America

First Class Passenger steamers Sailing fortnightly from Suez.

For MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL S.S. "Olympia" August 26 | For CALCUTTA S.S. "Arabia" August 22
For LONDON S.S. "Bohemia" August 23 | For BOMBAY S.S. "Icindia" August 20

Summer Rates up to the 31st October

FARES FROM: Port Said to Marseilles £7: 18 — to London & Liverpool £12 — Add £1 — to above fare for passengers from Cairo, Ismailia, or Suez. Reduced rates on steamers not carrying surgeon and stewardess. [31-13-906]

Agents: Cairo, THOS. COOK & SON, Port-Said: CORY BROTHERS & Co. — For particulars apply G. BEYTS & Co., Su

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK LIMITED

London, Paris, Alexandria, Cairo, Malta, Gibraltar, Tantah, Mansurah and Port-Said.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000, Paid up Capital £ 500,000, Reserve £ 550,000

The Bank undertakes every description of banking business on most favorable conditions.

BANK OF EGYPT, LIMITED.

London, Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, Khartoum.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000.—Paid Up Capital £500,000.—Reserve £480,000.

The Bank undertakes every kind of Banking business.

Fixed deposits accepted at the Cairo Branch on the following terms: 3 months, 2 %, 6 months, 2½ %, 12 months, 3 %

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

CAPITAL: 150,000,000 Frs.—£ 6,000,000 FULLY PAID UP. — HEAD OFFICE: 14, Rue Bergere, Paris

Alexandria Branch 11, Rue Cherif Pacha.—40 Branches in Paris, and 112 Throughout France.

Branches in **Cairo**, London, Liverpool, Manchester, Tunis, India, Madagascar, Australia, etc. Bills Collected. Deposit Accounts opened at sight & for fixed periods, Advances on securities, in current account. Letters of Credit and Telegraphic Transfers Issued. Foreign Exhange Bought and Sold. Stocks and Valuables received in custody. Purchase and Sale of Stock & Shares in Egypt and Abroad. Dividends Collected. 28392-31-12-6

COMPTOIR FINANCIER & COMMERCIAL D'EGYPTE

Siège Social: ALEXANDRIE. — Succursale: LE CAIRE.

Capital Autorisé £ 1,000,000. — Capital Emis £500,000. — Reserve (environ) £95,000.

Administrateur-Délégué: M. ALFRED CAMPOS. Directeur Général: M. BENVENUTO CAMPOS.

Ordres de Bourse. *Reports sur valeurs égyptiennes, Avances sur marchandises et sur titres, Emission Lettres de Crédit, traites, chèques.* 28609-30-9-907

CREDIT LYONNAIS

CAPITAL FRANCS 250,000,000 ENTIEREMENT VERSES

Agences d'Egypte: ALEXANDRIE, LE CAIRE, PORT-SAID.

Le Crédit Lyonnais fait toutes opérations de banque, telles que: Avances sur titres fixes et en compte courant, Avances sur marchandises et consignations, Emission de traites et chèques, Emission de lettres de Crédit, Paiements par télégraphe sur les principales villes de la France et de l'étranger, Garde de titres Recouvrement d'effets sur l'Egypte et l'étranger; le Crédit Lyonnais reçoit des fonds en compte de dépôts et délivre des bons à échéance fixe au taux de 3 o/o pour 1 an et au-delà. 31-12-906

BANK OF SALONICA.

HEAD OFFICE: Salonica. BRANCHES at Alexandria, Cairo Constantinople, Smyrna, Cavalla, and Monastir.
Founded in Agreement with the
K. K. PRIV. OESTERREICHISCHE LANDERBANK, VIENNA

9251 ALL ORDINARY BANKING OPERATIONS UNDERTAKEN. 31-12-90

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

ESTABLISHED 1863. CAPITAL £10,000,000 STERLING.

CONSTANTINOPLE LONDON, PARIS, ALEXANDRIA CAIRO, PORT SAID CYPRUS and in all the principal towns in TURKEY.

ALEXANDRIA, 5 Mohamed Aly Square. — CAIRO, 19, Sharia el Manakh.

THE BANK undertakes every description of Banking business on favourable terms. 19-4-907

BANK OF ATHENS, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ATHENS—CAPITAL DR. 40,000,000 (FULLY PAID UP).—RESERVE DR. 8,735,000.

Branches: London 55-56 Bishopsgate-street Within, Alexandria, Cairo, Constantinople (Galata & Stamboul), Smyrna, Candia, Canea, Piræus, Patras, Volo, Syra, Calamata, and Patonica. The Bank undertakes all banking business in Egypt, Greece, etc. Interests on cash deposits, 3 0/0 per ann. at sight; 3 1/2 0/0 per ann. for 6 months; 4 0/0 per ann. for 12 months; 5 0/0 per ann. for 3 years and over. Savings Bank Branch receives deposits at 4 0/0 per ann., from P.T. 20 to P.T. 20,000. 19-1-907

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

CAPITAL: £3,000,000. RESERVE (ENVIRON): £1,500,000. MR. F. T. ROWLATT, GOVERNOR

Siège Social au Caire, Succursale à Alexandrie, Agence à Assiout, Assouan, Banha, Beni-Suef, Chibin el Kom, Damanhour, Fayoum, Khartoum, Kénéh, Mansourah, Minieh, Alexandrie, Luxor, Port-Said, Port Soudan, Suakim, Sohag, Tantah, Zagazig, Mouski (Caire) et Londres (4 et 5, King William Street). Le National Bank of Egypt reçoit des dépôts à terme fixe, fait des avances et ouvre des comptes courants sur titres, valeurs et marchandises. Elle s'occupe de l'achat et de la vente d'effets sur l'Etranger, de l'escompte, ainsi que de toutes opérations de Banque. 27-12-906

DEUTSCHE ORIENTBANK, A.G.

CAPITAL M. 16,000,000. HEAD OFFICE, BERLIN: BRANCHES: Hamburg, Alexandria (25 Cherif Pasha Street), Cairo (Midan Suarès,) Constantinople, Brussa.

deposits received, current accounts opened, and all banking operations undertaken 28343-10-9-907

CREDIT FRANCO-EGYPTIEN

Capital 12,500,000 Francs entierement verses. — Agence d'Alexandrie, 14, Rue Stamboul.

LE CREDIT FRANCO-EGYPTIEN fait toutes opérations de Banque, notamment: ESCOMPTE D'EFFETS SUR L'EGYPTE ET L'ETRANGER. AVANCE SUR TITRES.—GARDE DE TITRES.—DEPOTS DE FONDS A VUE ET A ECHEANCE FIXE AVEC INTÉRÊTS AUX TAUX SUIVANTS: 2 ½ 0/0 pour dépôts de 6 mois, 3 0/0 pour dépôts d'un an, 3 ½ 0/0 pour dépôts au delà d'un an. — LE CREDIT FRANCO-EGYPTIEN reçoit des **Marchandises** en consignation pour la vente et fait des **Avances sur Cotons, Graine et autres marchandises.** — 28337-10-9-907

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Berlin - Bremen - Frankfurt a M. - London.

Capital (fully paid-up) M 170,000,000 — Reserve Fund M 57,600,000.

Represented at Hamburg by Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.

29756 *The Bank transacts general banking business of every description.* 11-3-908

DEUTSCHE BANK

Capital: M 200,000,000 — Reserve: M 100,000,000

Dividends paid during last 10 years (1897-1906) 10, 10½, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12 per cent.

Head Office: Berlin W. Branches—BREMEN, DRESDEN, FRANKFORT-on-M., HAMBURG LEIPZIG, MUNICH, NUREMBERG, AUGSBURG, WIESBADEN

London Agency: 4 George Yard, Lombard-Street, London E. C.

28744-31-1-908

IONIAN BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE £400,000.

HEAD OFFICES: LONDON.—BRANCHES IN GREECE: CORFU, PATRAS, CEPHALONIA, ZANTE, PIRÆUS, TRIPOLITZA.—AGENCY: NAUPLIA.

The IONIAN BANK LTD. transacts all ordinary banking business such as:
Advances on securities, merchandise, warrants, etc. Buying and selling of exchange on all principal centres abroad. Issue of drafts, letters of credits and telegraphic payments. Purchase and Sale of Securities. Current accounts are opened and deposits at sight and at fixed dates are received on the following terms: 2 0/0 for deposits at sight; 3 0/0 for deposits 1 year; 4 0/0 for deposits above 1 year. Collection of Bills and Dividends.

PORT SAID—SAVOY HOTEL.

NEW FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, OVERLOOKING THE HARBOUR & OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE

Open all the year round. Well-appointed Bar. Electric Light.

MODERATE CHARGES. SPECIAL TERMS FOR RESIDENTS.

Sun Insurance Office,

LONDON.—Founded 1710.—Total sum insured in 1902 £487,600,000

General Agents: **BEHREND & Co.**, Alexandria. Leon Heller, Cairo Agent. G. Lazzerini & Co., Suez Agents

HAMBURG & ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE Co.

Weekly departure during Winter Season by the

LUXURIOUS FIRST CLASS TOURIST STEAMERS "VICTORIA," "PURITAN," and "GERMANIA."

Bi-weekly Express Service between LUXOR and ASSUAN by S.S. "MAYFLOWER."

REGULAR WEEKLY DEPARTURES TO THE SECOND CATARACT BY THE S.S. "NUBIA."

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO KHARTOUM, GONDOKORO AND THE WHITE NILE.

Steamers and Dahabeahs for private charter. Steam Tugs and Steam Launches for hire.

FREIGHT SERVICE BY STEAM BARGES BETWEEN CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA.

Working in conjunction and under special arrangement with the "Upper Egypt Hotels Company."

For details and programmes apply to HEAD OFFICE: *Sharia Boulac, Continental Hotel Buildings," CAIRO.*

Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

	Leaves Port Said	Arrives Naples	Arrives Hamburg
S.S. *Silesia*	Aug. 10th	Aug. 14th	Aug. 26th
S.S. *Scandia*	Sep 7th	Sep. 11th	Sep. 23rd
S.S. *Habsburg*	Oct. 5th	Oct. 9th	Oct. 21st
S.S. *Rhenania*	Nov. 2nd	Nov. 6th	Nov. 18th

These steamers call also at Plymouth if needed.

FARES:	1st class.	2nd class.
To NAPLES	£10.—	£7.—
To HAMBURG	£17.10	£14.10

Monthly connections from Port-Said to the ports of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

Port Said to Colombo, China and Japan: August 3rd, S.S. RHENANIA; Sep. 3rd, S.S. HOHENSTAUFEN; Oct. 4th S.S. SILESIA; Nov. 3rd S.S. SCANDIA.

Also occasional sailings from Port-Said to Marseilles, Oran and London. Roomy Cabins—Good Cuisine.

Pleasure Cruises to Iceland, Spitzbergen, Norway, Scotland, etc. during the Summer by the S.S. OCEANA, S.S. METEOR and the S.S. KRONPRINCESSIN CECILIE.

The S.S. Oceana will resume the express service between Alexandria and the Continent next October.

Apply to: HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE, Continental Hotel, CAIRO. C.J. GRACE & Co., ALEXANDRIA.
29014 *DEUTSCHES KOHLEN DEPOT, PORT SAID & SUEZ.* 31-11-07

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

ALEXANDRIA-NAPLES-MARSEILLES. Weekly Departure from ALEXANDRIA (3 p.m.)

SCHLESWIG: 13, 26 June; 17, 31 July.
HOHENZOLLERN: 5, 19 June; 3 July.

The following S.S. are intended to leave PORT SAID:

HOMWARD: for BREMEN or HAMBURG via Naples, Genoa, (Gibraltar), Southampton, Antwerp.

Scharnhorst	8200 Tons	... ...	about	18 July
Kleist	9'00 "	... ...	"	17 July
Roon	8100 "	... ...	"	27 July
Preussen	8300 Tons	... ...	about	30 July
Bulow	9000 "	... ...	"	24 Aug.
Prinz Ludwig	9030 "	... ...	"	24 Aug.

OUTWARD: for CHINA and JAPAN viâ SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE.

Pr. Reg. Luitpold	6300 Tons	... ...	about	8 July
Pr. Eit. Friedrich	8200 "	... ...	"	22 "

OUTWARD: for AUSTRALIA viâ SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO.

Seydlitz	8600 Tons	... ...	"	25 July
Scharnhorst	8200 "	... ...	"	29 Aug.

Service Maritime Roumain

16 Rue Benedix 16

Par suite de la quarantaine de 48 heures imposée par la Turquie aux provenances d'Egypte les paquebots-poste du Service Maritime Roumain quitteront Alexandrie chaque quinzaine le Mercredi à 4 heures de l'après-midi. Au cas où cette quarantaine serait réduite à 24 heures seulement les départs auront lieu le Jeudi à 4 p.m.

Alexandrie, le 15 Juin 1907.

For particulars apply to the Agents: **OTTO STERZING**, Opera Square, CAIRO. **Wm. H. MULLER & Co.**, Scandria-st., ALEXANDRIA. Messrs. THOS. COOK & Son (Egypt) Ltd., are authorised to sell tickets in CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA. 30-12-06

Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation

Express Mail Service: ALEXANDRIA-BRINDISI-TRIESTE (VENICE). Steamers leave Alexandria Saturdays 4 p.m., arrive Brindisi Tuesdays 5 a.m. in time for the Express to Milan, Lucerne, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, London; leaving Brindisi 7 a.m. Arrival at Trieste Wednesdays about 11 a.m. in connection with the Train de Luxe proceeding the same evening, 6.35 p.m. to Vienna, Frankfort, Cologne, Brussel, Ostende and London. Arrival at London every Friday 5.12 p.m.

Intermediate Service: Alexandria-Brindisi & Trieste Line.

Steamers leave Alexandria every Thursday 10 a.m.

S.S.—During the present Quarantine restriction boats will leave Alexandria Saturdays 2 p.m. from the 21st inst. every Wednesday 4 p.m.

Syrian-Caramanian Line. Port Said, Jaffa, Beyrout, Tripoli, Alexandretta, Mersina, alternate Mondays: August 5, 19; Sept. 2, 16, 30; Oct. 14, 28; Nov. 11, 25; Dec. 9, 23; 4 p.m.

Syrian-Cyprus Line. Beyrout, Limassol, Larnaca, Mersina: alternate Tuesdays: Aug. 13, 27; Sept 10, 24; Oct. 8, 22; Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17, 31, 4 p.m.

S.S.—During the present Quarantine restrictions the service to the Syrian coast will be suspended,

Far East Lines. SAILING FROM PORT SAID: To Suez, Aden, Bombay, (accelerated Service) on or about: Aug. 8; Sept. 7; Oct. 7, 22; Nov. 7, 22; Dec. 7, 22.

To Suez, Aden, Karachi, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon & *Calcutta*. Aug. 18; Sept. 18; Oct. 18; Nov. 18; Dec. 18.

To Suez, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, Sept. 3; Oct. 4; Nov. 3; Dec. 4; Jan. 3 (1908).

For information apply to the Agents: Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, Suez, Khartoum, etc.

Special rates for Egyptian officials, members of Army of Occupation and their families. 31-12-06

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

of London, Established 1821.

CAPITAL PAID UP AND INVESTED ONE MILLION STERLING.

Annual Income ... ... £895,000 — Total Funds ... ... £ 5,200,000

Agents for Egypt and Sudan: HEWAT & Co., Alexandria. 10-10-907

International Sleeping and Restaurant Cars Company.

Restaurant Cars run every day between Cairo and Alexandria and vice-versâ.

Depart.—Cairo	midday	Arrival—Alexandria	3.5 p.m.
" Alexandria	midday	" Cairo	3.5 p.m.
" Cairo	6.35 p.m.	" Alexandria	10.5 p.m.
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The Egyptian Gazette

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The Egyptian Gazette

THE ENGLISH DAILY NEWSPAPER.
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Editor and Manager - - R. SNELLING.
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1907.

THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

"The massacre at Casa Blanca is the most serious outbreak against Europeans that has yet taken place in Morocco, and prompt measures, we hope, have already been taken for the protection of the town and the punishment of the offenders," says the "Manchester Guardian." "An interesting and fairly complete account of what took place has been brought to Tangier by Dr. Merle, who was specially sent by the French Consul at Casa Blanca to report to the French Chargé d'Affaires. On Monday, it seemes, the chiefs of certain interior tribes entered the town and demanded of the Governor the immediate stoppage of the harbour works.

"The Governor, who is exceedingly unpopular with the French, gave the tribesmen the correct answer that these works were undertaken by the authority of the Sultan, but they went away unsatisfied, and in the afternoon some returned and began to arouse the population," continues the "Guardian." "There was, apparently, no general outbreak against Europeans; the murders were all committed in the neighbourhood of the harbour works. First the light railway line was torn up, and then Europeans who came up to protest, or were passing, were murdered. The driver of the locomotive was singled out for particularly ferocious treatment. After the Europeans – eight about the works—had been killed, no further attacks were made.

"The outbreak differs from others that have preceded it in that it is the first violent protest against the Algeciras Convention. The moral, however, that is drawn by some Madrid papers—that the Act should be torn up and a new Conference summoned to make a new one—seems to us perverse. Had those clauses in the Act regulating the new police force been in operation no massacre could have taken place. A few hundred police under French and Spanish officers would have been quite adequate to protect the workmen in the harbour. The first lesson of the disturbances seems to be that Europe must at once put the first twelve clauses of the Act into execution and equip a police force sufficient to protect European subjects from outrage. The policy of the Act was quite clear and, so far as it went, perfectly sound. It left Morocco, outside the treaty ports, to stew in its own juice; it refused to give any Power a mandate to interfere, which ultimately would certainly lead to a general war, the annexation of portions of Morocco, and the infraction of the treaty rights of those Powers who did not choose to join in the scramble for territory. At the same time, in the treaty ports, where the disorder meant danger to European life and property, the Act authorised the raising of police forces under the command of French or Spanish officers.

"The policy of non-interference outside the treaty ports has its inconveniences, but we believe it is sound. Europeans will have to recognise that if they leave the protection of the ports they do so at their own risk; and in the meantime the Sultan must settle with his rebellious tribesmen as best he can. Whether he stays on the throne or is deposed is no concern of Europe's. But this quarantining of Morocco implies an adequate system of police in the treaty ports, in which Europeans have a right to live and carry on their trade. We hope," concludes the "Guardian," "that France and Spain will now set about equipping this force in accordance with their mandate under the Algeciras Convention."

As a result of this outbreak there is to be a French expeditionary force to Morocco of 2400 infantry, a small detachment of artillery, and 301 cavalry. According to the "Times," Tangier correspondent the native and French papers contain the bitterest attacks upon the Viziers, and call upon the Sultan to rid himself of the men who have brought Morocco into her present unfortunate condition.

On August 4 the authorities of Casa Blanca, says the "Times," "invited the commander of the French cruiser 'Galilée' to disembark troops, assuring him that no shot would be fired by the Moors. A detachment of 75 men was accordingly landed, but on approaching the town gate were fired upon by a group of Moorish regular troops.... There upon, the 'Galilée' began a bombardment of the fort and the official quarter .... The French cruiser 'Du Chayla' now arrived in the harbour and supported the 'Galilée,' opening fire upon the tribesmen."

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Alexandria Swimming Club.

The annual aquatic sports of the Alexandria Swimming Club have been fixed for the 5th of October.

Shipping and Banks.

A return cricket match between teams from the shipping firms and banks of Alexandria is being arranged and will probably take place on the 27th inst.

Crime in the Provinces.

A native farm hand, 26 years of age, has been found assassinated by a gun shot in the fields near Mellaha Another native farm hand in the same locality is suspected of the crime and has been arrested.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail for Europe via Port Said and Brindisi will be made up at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at 3.10 p.m. on Monday for ordinary correspondence, 2.10 p.m. for registered correspondence, midday for money orders and insured articles and at noon on Sunday for parcels.

Quarantine.

By decision of the Higher Council of Health of Constantinople the arrivals from Beyrouth are to be subjected to medical examination at the first Ottoman port, and those from the coast between Novrossesk and Sebastopol are to be equally subjected to examination at the first Ottoman port of the Black Sea and at Covak.

Alhambra Theatre.

"La Cicala e La Formica" (the grasshopper and the ant) is billed for to-night at the Alhambra Theatre and for to-morrow's matinée the "Orchid" will be staged, "Granatieri" being given in the evening. The management announce that the Galenzo French comedy troupe will shortly make its début at this theatre.

The Sudan Rains.

As a result of the heavy torrents of rain the town of Atbara is practically under water. 130 houses were carried away, and 200 fell in. In order to facilitate the draining of the water the governor has ordered a canal to be dug, which will be finished in three days. The director of the railway has placed the magazines and depots of the administration for the protection of their goods.

Royal Austrian Anniversary.

To-morrow at 9.15 a.m. the 77th birthday anniversary of Emperor Francis Joseph will be celebrated by a high mass at the Coptic Catholic Church near Ramleh station. A reception will be held afterwards at the Austrian-Hungarian Consulate by the vice-Consul Dr. Deitl. A solemn mass will also be celebrated at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Cairo, to be followed by a reception at the Diplomatic Agency. M. Wagner will journey from San Stefano for the reception.

Post Office Robbery.

Yesterday morning the Consular Court of Italy met to try the case of Martini, in the employ of the Post Office, accused of breaking open drawers containing letters, on Sham el-Nessim, and stealing the contents. The Court was presided over by Signor Falqui Cao. After hearing several witnesses, and a brilliant defence by Maitre S. Mortera the judges retired, and on their returun sentenced the accused to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 300 francs.

Pickpocketing.

Yesterday evening about 10 o'clock a Syrian grocer went to the Moharrem Bey Station, where he demanded at the booking office the time of the train to Port Said. Placing his hand in his pocket he discovered that it had been picked and that over £3 had been stolen from him. Seizing the nearest of the men who were crowding round him he took him to the caracol where he was searched, but nothing beyond a a few piastres was found upon him and he was released.

Sultan's Accession Anniversary.

On the 1st of September, the anniversary of the Sultans's accession to the throne, the Regent will give a banquet at the Ras-el-Tin Palace, to which the ministers, the diplomatic agents, the consuls and the high officials of the State will be invited. Noury Bey, acting Ottoman commissioner, will hold a reception. After the banquet an exhibition of fireworks will be given in front of the palace. In Cairo a tent will be erected in the courtyard of the gouvernorat where the sub-governor will receive his guests. Refreshments will be served and there will be the usual entertainment, consisting of Arabic singing and music etc.

OBITUARY.

Col. William Staveley Gordon, retired list, Royal Engineers, died on the 31st ult., aged 44. He was the son of the late Sir Henry William Gordon, K.C.B. He joined the Royal Marine Artillery Sept. 11, 1881, and being transferred to the Corps of Royal Engineers Feb. 15, 1883, became Captain Sept. 30, 1891; Brevet Major Nov. 5, 1896; Major April 1, 1900; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Nov. 10, 1898; and Brevet Colonel Feb. 10, 1904. He was employed with the Egyptian Army Dec. 16, 1885, to Aug. 9, 1901. He was A.Q.M.G. in the Egyptian Service October, 1890, to April, 1892; A.A.G. April, 1892, to December, 1892; and Director of Stores January, 1893, to August, 1901. He served in the Sudan operations (Suakin), 1888-89 (wounded), including the action at Gamaizah, in command of the artillery (4th Class of the Osmanieh); action of Toski, also in command of the artillery (twice mentioned in despatches, medal with two clasps, and Khedive's star); in the Dongola Expedition, 1896, as Director of Stores (mentioned in despatches, brevet of Major, and Egyptian medal); in the Nile Expedition, 1897; and in the Nile Expedition, 1898, including the battle of Khartoum; also as second in command, Egyptian flotilla (mentioned in despatches, brevet of lieutenant colonel, clasp to Egyptian medal, medal).

FINANCIAL ADVISERSHIP.

MR. H. P. HARVEY APPOINTED.

The appointment was confirmed this morning of Mr. Henry Paul Harvey, C.B., as financial adviser in succession to Sir Vincent Corbett, to date from 1st of October, the date from which Sir Vincent Corbett's resignation takes effect.

This appointment will, we are sure, be received with general approval, for Mr. Harvey is eminently qualified to fill the responsible post to which he has been elected.

Born in 1869, Mr. Harvey received his school education at Rugby, from which school he passed into New College, Oxford, where he had a distinguished University career and took first class honours in classics.

Mr. Harvey entered the War Office at the age of 24 and became Assistant Principal Clerk. From 1895 to 1899 he was Assistant Private Secretary to Lord Landsdowne, then Secretary of State for War, and in the latter year he became Private Secretary, which post he occupied until November 1900. On January 1, 1901 he was created a Companion of the Bath. During 1902 he was Auditor to the Second Army Corps.

Mr. Harvey was appointed British Commissioner on the International Financial Commission for the control of Greek Finances with the rank of Secretary of Legation in March 1903, and on September 16,1905 he was appointed British Delegate on the International Commission for the control of the finances of Macedonia. On September 11,1906 he was given the local rank of Councillor of Embassy in the Diplomatic service.

It is expected that Mr. Harvey will arrive in Egypt during the second week of October, about which time Sir Eldon Gorst will return.

FRENCH EXPLORATION AT ELEPHANTINE.

At a recent Séance of the French Academy, Monsieur Clermont Ganneau gave a complete account of his last winters Archaeological Expedition to Upper Egypt, which he conducted of behalf of the Ministry of Public Instruction, and which was restricted, by arrangement, to excavations at Elephantine.

M. Ganneau was assisted by M. Cledat, a former pupil who has been exploring in Egypt chiefly among Coptic antiquities for several years. The report of work achieved gave first importance to two large statues in diorite covered with inscriptions of the era of Thotmes III. which are of exceptional interest, both for the history of Egyptian art and for the religious texts graven upon them.

Near to where these objects were found a small sanctuary was discovered decorated with miniature obelisks, and erected upon ground which contained a cemetery of mummified rams the majority of these interred in granite coffins. The ram mummies are ornamented with highly decorated cartonage cases covered with mythological scenes and thelogical texts and in some cases gilded.

The presence of this animal necropolis is certainly owing to Khnoum, the ram headed deity, being the supreme God of Elephantine, and so the ram was specially sacred animal at that city.

M. Clermont Ganneau further mentioned his finding a very considerable number of Ostraca, or inscribed potherds, many of them containing hieroglyphic memoranda but the majority, as usual, bearing hieratic, demotic Greek, and Coptic writing.

The chief object of M. Ganneau's visit to Elephantine was to obtain further Aramaic papyri relating to the Jewish colony there, in the time of Persian Dominion, similar to the Mond Papyri edited last year by Messrs. Cowley and Sayce. In this quest M. Ganneau was unsucessful, but he found more than one hundred Ostraca with Aramaic texts upon them giving receipts and notes of various kinds, and having for their authors the Jewish families whose mere prolix documents are represented by the papyri found two years ago.

M. Clermont Ganneau was somewhat reticent as to the contents of these ostraca in his speech before the Academie Français, reserving a description of them to a special occasion because they represent the result of the object of his journey to Egypt, the hoped for discovery of further Aramaic papyri not having occured.

The presence of a Hebrew community at Elephantine had been proved by the finding of the papyri but it was uncertain precisely which quarter of the ancient town they resided and to, ascertain this question was most important with the object of making special excavations there in hope of finding remains of the sanctuary of Jehovah mentioned in the papyri. Thanks to the Ostraca having all turned up in a comparatively confined portion of the site of the city the probable situation of the Jewish place of worship is now known.

The finding of the remains of this edifice which it is known was of very small dimensions, and of further relics, perhaps papyri, of the Jewish residents will be the object of a second expedition of M. Clermont Ganneau next winter. Meanwhile the publication of the contents of the Aramaic Ostraca is anxiously awaited by Hebrew Scholars.

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(By R. Williams F.R.I.B.A.)

V.

There is one important point with regard to cost of street improvements which should not be lost sight of and that is, how is the revenue to be obtained. In the olden days the city of London carried out improvements by the imposition of duties on coal and wine. Coal is not largely used in Alexandria but wine is, so here is a source of income by way of, perhaps, the granting of licences in addition to the import duties. Owners of motor-cars would be, for their privileges, only too glad to pay a very heavy duty if they were asked to do so. Tobacco smokers would also be glad to pay an extra duty for the greater space in which to disperse the clouds of smoke from their fragrant weeds. Every pack of cards, every box of dominoes, backgammon, dice, should pay a goodly tax every time they are used in gambling — they should be taxed, indeed, out of existence when the money now wasted in gambling might to a great extent become available for street improvements. And there would be but little objection to the lenying of a general improvement rate, provided the Municipal accounts of income and expenditure were made public and opportunities given to the rate payers to discuss and veto, if necessary, unwarrantable expenditure.

Before quitting this part of the subject I should mention that in some of the German cities some considerable foresight is now exercised on scheduling lands for the extension of their borders.

A notable exception to the usual haphazard fashion of planning a town, or rather of not planning, is the case of Khartoum where the Sudan authorities have wisely planned the whole town with a generous breadth of street before hand.

2. THE NAMING OF STREETS.

Next to the street itself, its name is of the greatest consequence, if ease of communication and of business is to be thought of at all. Here in Alexandria there are comparatively few who know the name of the street in which they live. I was once asked, with evident surprise, how I came to know the name of the street in which I lived. The kind friends with whom I stayed had been in the house for ten years and had never known the name of the street.

A very common address of the artizans is simply "Bab Sidra" a largé district of many narrow streets and courts. If you ask for the name of the street in which they live they may tell you that the mosque, so and so, is a street or two away from their street but as to the name of their own street or the number of the house in which they live, they know them not.

This is partly due to the fact that small streets are not named, or when named the names are not placed in distinct positions. There is nothing more troublesome to the business man who wishes to call on a person who has left his card than to find on reading it the legend—"Mr. Somebody, Alexandria." Let us therefore have our streets distinctly named and our houses carefully numbered and the names and numbers placed somewhere within sight.

3. OPEN SPACES.

Some good people imagine that because a street is more shady and because the heat is great, open spaces are not so much needed in Eastern cities as they are in those situated in the more northern and western parts of the world.

The emanations from the human body are the same everywhere and therefore wide open spaces here and there, as parks, squares and the smaller areas contiguous to the houses for light, air and ventilation, are are as conducive to health here as they would be in Glasgow or Whitechapel. So let us have plenty of open spaces with municipal trees, flowers and sparkling fountains would cool the air at stated times, while dusty Alexandrians are resting and listening to the sweet strains of the music which the Municipality would do well to provide and which would enable the people to enjoy the evening hours, and be at the same time an encouragement to musical talent.

4. CONSTRUCTION.

Mention has been made already of the need of a general code of regulations concerning the construction of buildings.

It would be outside the province of these articles to enter fully into the details of construction. The question of mortar and of bond in masonry has already been touched upon. It might be stated here, however, that I have recently examined some work, the failure of which was entirely due to bad workmanship, unsuitable material and very poor mortar.

The quality of the motrar is very keenly inquired into and tested by the surveyors under the London County Council. The minimum proportion of lime and sand are laid down in the Act of Parliament, but this does not prevent the lime being forgotten or nearly forgotten on occasion. Holding the statutory qualifications as district surveyor for London I have, when acting as a deputy, come across cases where, on analysis, very little lime was found in the mortar. In the Alexandrian case, just mentioned, where the failure of the building was due in great measure to the badness of the mortar, it would be found if the mortar were analysed that the lime discovered would be enumerated as a "trace" only. But in this case the lime had been washed out by the baneful habit of the Alexandrian masons who will saturate their work with water, thereby washing the lighter lime away from the heavier sand.

In a most informing and valuable paper recently read by Mr. W. J. Dibdin F.I.C. before the R.I.B.A. on the composition and strength of mortar, great stress is laid, naturally, on the importance of the subject, Mr. Dibden having had a very long experience in the testing and examination of mortar.

The ancient Roman builders, masters of organic building, were well aware of this importance. Their mortar was generally good and it is mainly to this fact that many of their works have survived to this day.

In the matter of bond, so essential a principle in building and especially in the matter of high, weight carrying walls, I have been already at some pains to help my friends the Arab masons by writing for them a book on bond in three languages Arabic, French and English. I mention this because I have found that where a mason has followed the instructions given, improved bond has been the result.

Another important point for Alexandria is the shoring of buildings, that is, the propping up of a building while underpinning is being done or new doors or windows are being inserted. There the shoring is crude. In this again I have tried to be of some help to the Arab masons and only two days ago I was called to look at some shoring which a Moslem had carried out in imitation of some which he had been carried out under my instructions, but when I pointed out to him that he had omitted from the shoring an important piece of timber, he merely said "Maafish."

The use of re-inforced concrete or *béton armé* is becoming more common and in Egypt where sand is plentiful will probably become more so. It is essential, therefore, that rules as to the use of this combination of materials should be formulated.

In England the question has for some time received the serious attention of a committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects, to whom were joined several eminent scientists.

The result has been the drawing up of a series of regulations and data for calculation with regard to this important subject of re-inforced concrete.

The next and concluding paper will deal with the remaining points of the suggested building bye-laws together with some remarks generally as to building in Alexandria.

PLAGUE IN BEYROUT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Beyrout, August 14.

On the 7th instant the Vali of Beyrout, having received an official notification from the Governor General of the Lebanon, respecting the occurence of a case of plague at Dikwani —a small village in the Lebanon lying about 2 miles to the North of Beyrout, the bacteriologist of the Lazaretto, Dr. Kehaya was instructed to forthwith repair to the spot, to find, however, that the patient had died about an hour before. The bacteriological examination of extracted bobunic matter revealed the existence of the plague microbe. Innoculation was then resorted to, and afforded a confirmatory evidence. According to the enquiry subsequently instituted it was found that the deceased was a servant in the employ of Dr. Sauma of Beyrout, and that having been taken ill on the 2nd instant, he was sent away to his house in Dikwani, where the disease developed into plague. In consequence of the occurence of this sporadic case the Board of Health at Constantinople has simply ordered a medical inspection of passengers leaving Beyrout by land or sea. The municipal doctors were to be in charge of the inland bound passengers, while the seabound passengers were submitted to awkward formalities that the sanitary office here, through mistaken zeal and strictness, has been fit to impose. Every passenger had to call at the sanitary office to undergo the summary inspection and provide himself with an individual permit, without which he would not be allowed to go on board. As the sanitary office here is not a very spacious building, overcrowding was an inevitable consequence. Besides, this course necessitated considerable trouble and expense to the travelling public, which the sanitary office might have well avoided, while confirming strictly to the principle of the instructions received from the headquarters at Constantinople, and this by causing the medical inspection to be performed on board. Instead of compelling every passenger to go to the trouble and expense of paying one mejidié and a quarter for the guard accompanying his boat to the sanitary office, and to await his turn in an overcrowded office prior to undergoing the inspection and getting provided with an individual permit, it would have been the more rational course to have had the Sanitary Doctor go quietly round in his own boat to the different ships in the harbour, pass the passengers of each steamer in review for inspection, then deliver a collective permit to each ship.

Some shipping agents are said to have made representations to the Board of Health against these unnecessary formalities, and the sanitary office has just received instructions to adopt the more rational system of inspection just outlined by us.

CASINO SAN STEFANO.

Ce soir à l'occasion de la soirée de Gala, à partir de 9 heures il sera perçu une entrée de P.T. 5 pour les non abonnés.

Le cinématographe Urbanora commencera ses projections à 10 h. précises jusqu'à 11 1/2.

Voici le programme du concert symphonique de demain matin, dirigé par Mo Bracale.

Saint-Saëns—L'hymne à Victor Hugo, pour la première fois.
Massenet—Scènes pittoresques
Saint-Saëns—Grande fantaisie; Samson et Dalila.
Massenet—Ballet de l'opéra Cld.

A 5 heures après midi, grand concert populaire avec concours des artistes de chant; programme des plus choisis.

La deuxième grande fête de nuit a été fixée à Samedi 24 Août.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

EARLY EGYPTIAN CIVILISATION.

At the sitting of the Anthropology section of the British Association on Tuesday week, Professor Naville read a paper, illustrated by lantern slides, on "The Beginnings of Egyptian Civilization." He began by asking three questions:—Who were the Egyptians? Were they a native race born in the country which they inhabited, or did they come from abroad as immigrants? And were they a mixed population, and, if so, could we distinguish the various elements which formed the Egyptian nation? In answering these questions he observed that the excavations made during the last 20 years by Petrie, de Morgan, and others had revealed to us that the primitive Egyptian presented the same characteristics as the white races which had been established from all antiquity in North Africa, and that their degree of culture had not gone beyond the stone age. The knowledge we now had of these Egyptian aborigines and of their civilization was derived from the contents of the so-called prehistoric tombs, a great number of which contained their dead in the so-called embryonic posture, which was nothing but the sitting posture described by Herodotus as being customary with the African population of the Nasamonians. From the pictures of the vases it could be gathered that the primitive Egyptian lived in huts placed on mounds. These huts were surrounded by enclosures in order to shelter the inhabitants from wild animals. At the side was a standard or pole bearing the totem or the god of the village. The men living in these huts were hunters armed with bows and spears. Their animals were those of the desert, ostriches, antelopes, and gazelles. They did not seem to have been agriculturists.

Boats with sails were seen occasionally, showing that they practised navigation and fishing. Their physical type was decidedly not negro, though some anthropologist admitted a negroid influence. They seemed connected with the African nations collected in the Egyptian inscriptions Tamahu and Tehennu, which originally extended further south than at the time of the Pharaohs. There was no reason to dispute the native character of these Africans. Their civilization, which was entirely determined by the nature of the soil and by the climate, was decidedly of African growth. The name of the prehistoric Egyptians was the *Anu*, who were found on the Upper Nile in Egypt, where they had left their name to An or Heliopolis, one of the oldest cities of the kingdom, and even in Sinai the *Anu* were not foreign invaders, but were, on the contrary, the native stock which had been subdued by foreign conquerors. The invasion took place in prehistoric times; and with it appeared the hieroglyphic writing. The invaders called their kings falcons or hawks, the symbol of the god Horus. They were the tribe of Horus coming from South Arabia, from the Asiatic land of Punt. The Egyptian sculptures showed only the African Punt, which must have been between Massowah and Somaliland. Its inhabitants were of the same race as the Egyptians. They were not Semite, but belonged to the Hamitic stock. The victory of the tribe of Horus over the native stock was commemorated by a festival called the festival of striking the *Anu*, which was celebrated as late as the 18th dynasty. The monuments of the first dynasties gave an idea of the civilization of the invaders. As soon as they appeared it was seen that domestic animals were not imported, but formed the indigenous fauna such as the cow, sheep, and ass, which were domesticated by the newcomers. On the whole civzation seemed to have grown entirely in the last settlement of the invaders. They adopted and improved the rudimentary culture of the natives into whom they infused their more progressive and active spirit. There was one art only which they must have brought from abroad—metallurgy; and in fact the legends spoke of the black smiths who were the companions of Horus. They probably brought from the Nile the papyrus. As for the vine, it might have come from Africa. The first historical king was Menes, who was said to have done a great deal to civilize his subjects. He united under his rule the various tribes inhabitating the country. But he did not destroy their totems or local divinities, which became the great gods of the provinces or names. As conquerors and conquered belonged to the same race, and as there was no religious feud between them, they ve y soon amalgamated completely and formed one nation with the Egyptians. In conclusion the Egyptians were a nation formed by an indigenous stock of Hamite African origin, among which settled conquerors coming from Arabia, from the same starting-point as some of the Chaldeans, and who were also Hamite. The dawn of Egyptian culture was a distinct proof of the great part played by Africa in the history of human civilization, and supported the idea recently put forward that Aryan cuture came from the South.

Professor J. Garstang then gave a short account of his recent exploration in Asia Minor and North Syria.

CINEMATOGRAPHE URBANORA.

Le programme de cette semaine est composé spécialement pour la colonie anglaise qui fréquente cet établissement: "Les trains-poste" entre Londres et Rugby, vue prise d'après nature; "S.M. le Roi de Norvège aux Manœuvres" superbe vue de plein air; "l'Ecole des Mousses" de la marine britannique, vue prise sur les navires de guerre; Match de boxe entre Fitzsimmons et Corbett. Comme attraction: "Bert Flatt" American and English songs, dances and excentric musical act.

Comme on le voit, il y a de quoi satisfaire les plus difficiles et jamais il n'avait été donné en Egypte un spectacle aussi complet ni aussi spécialement réservé à la colonie anglaise.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Sir Vincent Corbett has arrived at Alexandria from Cairo.

Brigadier General Bullock, C.B., has arrived at Alexandria from Cairo.

Mr. Williams, inspector-general of the Lower Egypt irrigation Service, has left for Europe. He is replaced as acting adviser by Mr. Dupuis.

Ismail Pasha Sirry has left for Europe on holiday.

Ahmed Fathy Bey, judge of the native tribunals, has resigned on the grounds of ill-health.

THE KHEDIVE.

"Al Watan" in a leading article says—There are so many things in the air of Egyptian politics nowadays bearing upon the same question and pointing to the same moral that it his hard to pass all these things over or suppose that they will go unheeded by the ruling Power whose interests are to some extent at stake. Unfortunately the name of the Khedive is dragged into nearly all these matters because such matters are invariably created by Nationalist minds, and because these intriguing Nationalists have made it their task to convince others that they are the favoured party and the loyal friends of the Khedive to the exclusion of every other being under the sun. Whatever they do is immediately attributed to the Khedive, all protests and denials on our part being in vain. Whatever his Highness says or does is regarded by these Nationalists as voicing their own desires and reiterating their own views. It has become absolutely impossible to certain minds to separate between the Khedivial policy and the Nationalist propaganda after the repeated assertions and insinuations of all these years.

This is a most regrettable state of affairs. It is wrong and mischievous. It is grave and dangerous to certain quarters and to the country at large. We have done our best on many an occasion to deny the relation between the Palace and the league of fanaticism, the party of opposition to England and hatred to foreigners. But we must admit with profound regret that our efforts in this way have been entirely unavailling much to our disappointment and to the detriment of public interests. The current of events and of Nationalist pretension is too strong for such sincere declarations and plain statements as we are able to make from time to time.

RAMESES' LITTLE JOKE.

Your paragraph about the annoyance felt by Egyptian explorers at finding the name of the great Rameses on many antiquities that had existed long before he did, writes Mr. G. R. Cheetham to the "Globe," makes no allusion to the interesting reason that caused this King, and many others, to steal the statues of their predecessors, by causing the cartouche of the person the statue was originally erected to commemorate to be obliterated and their own cartouche substituted. The simple reason was that the ancient Egyptians at one time firmly believed, to quote the words of Dr. Wallis Budge, "that the destruction of a man's name involved the destruction of his whole being," and so involved the loss of all hope of immortality. To guard against this, the great Kings had their statues made of the hardest and most durable stones, and took care that the name, or cartouche, should be deeply cut into it. They did their utmost to multiply the number of these figures, so as to increase the chances of the survival of some of them, and so guarantee the permanence of their name and their own immortality. As Rameses the Great enjoyed one of the longest reigns in history, he had ample opportunities of erecting temples and statues to perpetuate his name. To make assurance doubly sure he annexed, as is shown by numerous examples in the Cairo Museum, many statues of his predecessors, but although he was a great sinner in this respect, my object in writing is to point out that he was also sinned against. There is a colossal statue of red granite now in the "Portico of the Four Pillars," in the Cairo Museum, which stood for many centuries at Eshmûnen, bearing the cartouches of Menephtah, the successor of Rameses II., and supposed to be the Pharaoh of the Exodus. From about 1200 B.C. the ancient Egyptians regarded this magnificent figure as Menephtah. But it really represents Rameses II. When he had it erected, he felt that one day some of his successors would steal it, by destroying the visible cartouches, so, with infinite foresight and considerable humour, he had his cartouche also engraved underneath the base. Thanks to this precaution, now some 3,000 years after the statue was stolen by Menephtah, it has been restored to its rightful owner, Rameses, II. If the shades of these two monarchs should chance to meet in the kingdom of Osiris, the laugh will be with the latter.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE TRADE.

During last month 38,048 kilos of cigarettes were exported from Egypt. as compared with 38,654 kilos in July 1906. From January 1 to July 31 the total exports of cigarettes were 271,590 kilos showing a falling off of 120,486 kilos in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CASABLANCA TROUBLE.

SITUATION IMPROVING.

PARIS, August 16.

News received from Casablanca on the 14th says that 400 Spaniards were landed on Monday. The town and surroundings were calm. *(Havas)*

TANGIER, August 16

Yesterday shells from the cruiser "Gloire" dispersed groups of Moors round about Casablanca. The inhabitants are slowly returning. *(Havas)*

TANGIER, August 16.

About 500 Spanish troops have landed at Casablanca. They are the cause of much friction with the French, who complain of breaches of etiquette, indiscipline, and indisposition to cooperate.

(Later) The Franco-Spanish Governments have arrived at complete agreement regarding the employment of troops at Casablanca. Meanwhile, all correspondents agree that General Drude needs large reinforcements to effect the restoration of peace. *(Reuter)*

PARIS, August 16.

A telegram from Admiral Philibet received yesterday, says that in the opinion of the authorities in Mazagan the surrounding tribes will not attack the town, which is at present calm. *(Havas)*

MEASURES IN PARLIAMFNT.

THREE BILLS PASSED.

LONDON, August 16.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. The Labour members urged the Government not to permit, in future, the employment of military in trade disputes. The presence of troops was largely responsible, they said, for the violence in Belfast.

Mr. Birrell said that the evidence for the need of troops was overwhelming. Nothing more was done than was necessary. He congratulated the magistrates on their action.

The English Land Bill has passed the third reading. *(Reuter)*

LONDON, August 16.

HOUSE OF LORDS. The Evicted Tennants and Criminal Appeal Bills passed the third reading. *(Reuter)*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DENSHAWI SENTENCES.

LONDON, August 16.

Mr. Mackarness urged the revision of the Denshawi sentences. Sir E. Grey replied that he had nothing to add to his recent statement. He deprecated impairing the prospect of revision by reviving the controversy. *(Reuter)*

KING EDWARD'S TOUR.

MARIENBAD, August 16.

King Edward has arrived. *(Havas)*

BERLIN, August 16.

King Edward's toast at Wilhelmshohe, which was couched in remarkably friendly terms has given the greatest satisfaction in Germany. It is regarded as evidence of the happy relations existing between the monarchs and the peoples *(Reuter)*

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

VIENNA, August 16.

An official communiqué states that the conferences between Sir C. Hardinge and Baron von Aehrenthal at Ischl disclosed identity of views regarding the reforms to be introduced in Macedonia, also concerning the proposals to be made to Turkey regarding her manner of dealing with Macedonian bands. *(Reuter)*

BELFAST STRIKE SETTLED.

BELFAST, August 16.

The strike has been settled. Work was resumed to-day. The Mayor said that heartfelt thanks were due to Sir Antony Macdonnell and other negociators. *(Reuter)*

THE OUTBREAK IN MOROCCO.

The "Temps" publishes some interesting particulars with regard to Ma el Ainin, the instigator of the recent explosion of anti-foreign feeling at Casablanca and of three previous attacks against French posts in Mauritania. Although, it says, he is not a Sovereign, since he possesses no fixed territory as his own, he is something more than a spiritual leader, inasmuch as from Senegal to Fez he has adepts who obey him, and whom in certain regions he is able to enrol as hostile bands. He belongs to one of the big families of the Western Sahara, a region famous for the cultivation of Musulman studies. At present Ma el Ainin has a great prestige as a "savant", and is said to be the author of 50 volumes. He has already published 12 at Fez on law, theology, sufism, astronomy, astrology, and grammar. The present Sultan—like his father before him—holds Ma el Ainin in great veneration, and has more than once received him at Fez with special honours. The last journey of Ma el Ainin to the capital was a triumphal progress, the Moorish towns being called upon to pay him tribute and to offer him and numerous escort abundant hospitality. The contributions of Mogador reached 150,000f. (£6,000) Ma el Ainin has founded a religious broterhood, of which the Sultan is said to be a member. The brothers, whom the Moors call the blue men because they wear a blue cotton stuff of which the colours run and stain their bodies, which they never wash, produced a mingled effect of fanaticism and repugnance upon the populations as they passed. Ma el Ainin lives habitually in the Saguiet el Hamra, four days' journey from Cape Juby, in a region which, owing to its isolaton in the desert has hitherto been regarded as inaccessible. But now that French Meharists move about the desert as freely as the nomads that is no longer the case. Already the Meharists of the Saharan oases have opened a good route by the Menakeb from Twat to the Atlantic. When those of Mauritania have occupied Adrar it will be easy to arrange a safe concerted movement on the Saguiet el Hamra. That eventuality, says the "Temps," ought already to be contemplated.

The eminent economist M. Arthur Raffalovich, whose annual publication "Le Marché Financier" has just appeared, notes in the section devoted to France certain facts concerning the commercial relations of the Powers with Morocco, which, although known to the readers of British Consular reports, have a special interest at the present moment and are far from being generally realized by the European public. In 1905 German trade with Morocco remained stationary at 13,000,000f. (£520,000), British trade fell back to 37,400,000f. (£1,496,000), and French trade, outstripping that of all other countries, reached 43,400,000f. (£1,736,000), and was 40 per cent. of the whole Moorish trade. There were, of course, several accidental causes to which this state of things was due. In consequence of the previous year's droughts Germany and England, who take over the larger portion of Moorish exports found their share of the trade necessarily diminished, whereas France, whose trade with Morocco is mostly in imports into the country, was not affected. Moreover, money being scarce, the Moors devoted all their resources to the purchase of foodstuffs, sugar, flour, &c., which they obtain from France, those purchases being substituted for the cottons of which they normally buy large quantities from England.

But there are permanent causes of the suggestive shifting of the trade statistics, and M. Raffalovich's remarks in this connexion are very much to the point. These causes are the considerable increase of the French colony in Morocco and the growth of regular relations between Morocco and France. There are at present nearly 1,000 Frenchmen at Tangier and increasing groups in the other ports—facts which belie the widespread idea that Frenchmen do not care to settle abroad. There are a number of large representative and honourable French houses, and the growing number of colonists is creating an important movement of trade. Many of the colonists are from Algeria, and, knowing the language and customs of the Arabs, often succeed where others fail. The 11 French steamship companies trading between French and North African ports, established soley by private enterprise, are also doing much to augment the importance of French trade with Morocco. There is thus a steady increase of Moorish trade with France and Algeria. The figures reached last year 42,807,663f. (£1,712,306), as against 24,549,848f. (£981,993) in the case of England and 7,182,780f. (£287,311) in the case of Germany. In other words, the share of France in the entire trade of Morocco with the world has now exceeded half of the total. Germany's trade is steadily falling, and is not commensurate, says M. Raffalovich with the political activity of that Power.

IRON IN ANCIENT EGYPT.

In this section on the same day.

Professor W. Ridgeway opened an interesting discussion on the Beginning of Iron. He remarked that formerly it was generally believed that iron was the gift of Africa to mankind, and if not of Africa, then most certainly of Asia. Modern research had shown that Egypt did not use iron until about 800 B.C., that the Libyans were not using it in 480 B.C., and that the Semitic peoples did not use it from a remote past, but borrowed it comparatively late. He had urged in 1896 and in 1903 that Central Europe was the true centre of the use of iron as a metal, and that it was first diffused from Noxicum. At Hallstatt iron was seen coming into use first to decorate bronze, then to form the edge of cutting implements; next it gradually replaced bronze weapons, and finally took new forms of its own. Everywhere else iron as a metal came into use *per saltum*. Some still imagined that it was used very early in Egypt, because its name occurred in early documents. But this was readily explained, since hematite was known and used very early in Egypt, and the same material was used very commonly in the Ægean long before the Bronze Age. But it was treated not as a metal to be smelted, but as a stone to be ground into axes and beads. The Egyptians thus knew the mineral and had a name for it, which they continued to employ when they had learned its use as a metal from Europe. Others also clung to the belief that iron was worked in Central Africa from a remote time. But in Uganda, which was in touch with Egypt by means of the great lakes and the Nile, iron, as he had been informed by the Rev. J. Roscoe, became first known about four or five hundred years ago. This rendered it very unlikely that the metal was worked until very late in Central Africa. It was certain that the peoples beyond the Caspian, as well as those along the Indian Ocean, did not use iron till quite late, that India herself did not know it at an early date, and that Japan only got it about 700 A.D. The earliest mention of iron in Chinese literature was about 400 B.C. There, was evidence that bronze swords were being used till 100 A.D. and that it was only then that iron swords were coming in. It was now clear that the use of iron as a metal was due to Central Europe.

Professor Naville thought that a distinction must be made between the knowledge of iron and its general use. In Egypt, in the Old Empire, there were two of three cases of iron being found, one by Professor Petrie at Abydos of a lump of iron with copper instruments, and another by Mr. Perring, who discovered iron fragments in the Pyramids. In the New Empire iron did not seem to have been commonly used. In the excavations of Deir-el-Bahari, were found, there were bronze chisels and bronze foundation deposits, but no iron. In the time of Rekhmare battleaxes of iron were imported into Egypt. The general use of iron in Egypt could not be traced before the Greek time.

Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie observed the distinction between the sporadic and the general use of material must be kept in view. Flint was used for economic purposes down to the Roman Age in Egypt, although copper was known for 8,000 years before. Bronze was known by 4800 B.C., yet did not come into use till 3,000 years later. Thus iron was known for 4,000 years before it came into economic use. Iron of the periods of 4700, 4200, 3300, 1200, and 1,100 B.C. had been found in Egypt. This sporadic use strongly supported Professor Ridgeway's view of the use of native iron, for had a process of reduction been invented it was unlikely that it would have lagged for 4,000 years before its common use, whereas native iron might be occasionally discovered and worked by man discontinuously.

THE HEBREW NOTE IN LITERATURE.

Mr. G. F. Abbott, in the latest book about Jews, which he entitles "Israel in Europe," has a first chapter on Hebraism and Hellenism, in which he declares without reservation that "Palestine" was the home of reflection, Hellas of speculation. The one country has given us philosophy and Platonic dialogues, the other the prophets and the Mosaic decalogue: the former all argument, the latter all commandment."

HEBRAISM AND HELLENISM.

Quoting this phrase in his Presidential address to the Union of Jewish Literary Societies, Mr. Laurie Magnus suggested that the natural tendency of style to antithesis had misled Mr. Abbott, in his interesting and illuminating work, into a real exaggeration of the contrary character of these two movements. Turning to Dr. Friedländer's study of Maimonides, the great Jewish sage, Mr. Magnus finds a very striking passage which confirms his own belief that there is more Hellenism in the Hebrew genius than is commonly supposed. "Maimonides is explaining the nature of the Hebrew conception of wisdom, and he shows clearly that its content is not exhausted by any such summary as that attempted by Mr. Abbott, for instance, when he tells us that the Law and the prophets are together 'all commandment.' Maimonides is at pains to prove, and the proof is of supreme value if we would form a true conception of the Hebrew note in literature, that the element of commandment in the Jewish writings is only a part of the aim of Jewish teaching, and that wisdom contains not merely obedience but intelligence as well.

Hence in the interests of truth, I am bound to demur to Mr. Abbott's remarks that 'the intellectual freedom which the Greek has claimed from all time, and upon which he has built his noble civilisation, was repugnant to a people swathed in the bands of tradition and distrusting all things that are not sanctioned by authority.' It may be correct, as he writes, 'that the Greeks had no word for faith'; but it is not correct, as he leaves his readers to infer, that the Hebrews had no word for intelligence. We are far too apt, in my opinion, in contemplating the elaborate code bequeathed by the Hebrew legislatiors, to forget the goal of perfection which was aimed at through that code.

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM OF THE JEW.

Maimonides quotes two verses from the 22nd chapter of Jeremiah—'Thus saith the Lord, let not the wise man glory in his wisdom, neither let the mighty man glory in his might; let not the rich man glory in his riches, but let him that glorieth glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth Me'; and the emphasis that is laid on the obligation not merely to accept or to obey, but to glorify understanding and knowledge, is a note which recurs almost more constantly than any other up and down the pages of the Hebrew Scriptures. Mr. Abbott and those who, like him, have adopted with excessive zeal the distinction between Hellenism and Hebraism stop short at the acceptance of the tradition and ignore the true 'Hokmah' of the Hebrews, which includes demonstration by reason. It is obvious that this intellectual exercise—this reasonable demonstration of truths revealed to the imagination, though not to experience—can only be practised by men of exceptional mental powers.

One of the chief signs of the Hebrew note in literature, said Mr. Magnus, "is a luminous simplicity and directness in the expression of transcendental thought."

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

August.

Sat. 17 Mustapha Range B.R.C. Spoons (deliberate firing) and 3rd class Challenge Cup Competitions 2.20.
Alexandria Swimming Club. Boat leaves Marina, 3.15 p.m.
New Alhambra Theatre. "La Cicala e la Formica." by the Lombardo troupe.
San Stefano Casino, Grand Symphony Concert Every afternoon at 5.30 p.m.
Windsor Hotel. Open-Air Concert by the Ludovic-Rivier orchestra 6 p.m. to midnight.
Fronton "Jai Alai" Pelote Basque. 9.30 p.m.
Urbanora Cinematographic Entertainments, 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.
Cinemaphon Aziz and Dorès, old Ramleh Station. 6.30 & 9.30.
Pathé Cinematographic entertainment. 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.
Bains du Mex. Boheme Orchestra
Tour Eiffel. Variety Entertainment 9.30.
Crown Casino, Ibrahimieh. Variety Entertainment. 9.30 p.m.
The Lifonti Concert Rooms. Grand Evening Concert. 9.30 p.m.

Sun. 18 San Stefano Casino. Classical Concert.
Pigeon Shooting Club Gabbari. 2.30 p.m.
Pigeon Shooting. Champs Elysée 2.30 p.m.
Alhambra Theatre. Matinée. "The Orchid."
Tour Eiffel. Matinée. 4.45.
Eldorado. Matinée. 4.30.
Cinemaphon Aziz & Dorès. Performances 4. 5.30, 6.45.

Sat. 24 A. S. C. Skye Meeting.

CAIRO.

August.

Sat. 17 Esbekieh Gardens Theatre. 9.30.
Theatre des Ambassadeurs 9.30.

Sun. 18 Zoological Gardens. Ghizeh Boys Band. Afternoon.

Tues. 20 Esbekieh Gardens. Military Band 9 to 11.

Fri. 23 Esbekieh Gardens. Military Band 9 to 11.

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REVUE COMMERCIALE

Coton.

La semaine que nous allons passer en revue n'a été intéressante que dans ses débuts, car, pour ce qui est de l'ensemble, elle n'a guère différé de celles qui l'ont précédée, le résumé final étant, une fois de plus, l'inaction et la faiblesse. Au fond de tout cela, il n'y a toutefois rien de sérieux ou de grave ; mais en somme plus nous allons, plus nous constatons que les mouvements de fermeté ne peuvent guère se maintenir plus de 24 ou de 48 heures, que le marché est très restreint et se laisse influencer par la moindre des choses, que la spéculation brille par son absence on se trouve dans l'impossibilité d'opérer sur une large échelle et que notre précédente appréciation qu'une reprise des affaires basée ne saurait être espérée avant Octobre ou même Novembre n'a rien d'exagéré.

Ce que nous venons de dire n'est certainement pas bien encourageant, mais malheureusement c'est la réalité et sur ce point il n'y a pas de discussion possible. Voici d'ailleurs comment les choses se sont passées depuis notre dernière chronique.

Sur une demande surgie dans la matinée de samedi et qui s'est étendue à la séance de lundi, le marché aux contrats a été relativement actif, et en comparaison de ce que nous étions habitués à voir, les affaires ont eu une certaine importance. Seulement, par suite de la rareté des vendeurs, ceux qui ont tenu à acheter n'ont pu le faire qu'en forçant les cours et c'est absolument à ce fait qu'il faut attribuer l'avance de 1/4 de tallari qui a été enregistrée durant les deux journées susmentionnées.

L'amélioration en question était due aux achats du commerce d'exportation et c'est avec raison que l'on a soutenu cette information ; mais ce qu'il y a de navrant, c'est que cette demande a cessé dès que l'Américain a commencé à baisser sur l'annonce qu'il avait plu dans le Sud-Ouest du Texas et depuis lors nous n'avons fait que faiblir et rester dans le marasme le plus complet, ce qui nous a fait tomber pour un moment à 20 9/32 pour le Novembre.

Aujourd'hui, cependant, il y a eu un semblant de fermeté et comme finale c'est à la cote de 20 11/32 que la clôture de la semaine a lieu, cours qui réduit à 1/32 la perte subie depuis Vendredi passé. Ce n'est rien en définitive et l'on pourrait à la rigueur même dire que c'est bon, si l'on prend en considération la baisse de New-York et la modération de nos exportations pour la semaine ; mais, d'autre part aussi, le manque d'affaires est pour certaines journées pour ainsi dire absolu et cela constitue toujours un point inquiétant.

La retraite soudaine de la filature pourra paraître quelque peu surprenante ; mais en y regardant de près on ne saurait qu'admettre que sa réserve est plus que justifiée par les avis qui lui parviennent de tous les côtés sur l'état et les perspectives de notre récolte. Certes, celle-ci n'est pas encore en poche et il serait peut-être prématuré de vouloir escompter l'éventualité d'une réussite complète avec les risques des brouillards restant à courir ; mais, comme tout le retard a été rattrapé, que dans la Haute-Egypte la cueillette a commencé et que le surplus de la production dans cette partie du pays constituera toujours une certaine compensation aux dégâts qui pourraient survenir dans le Delta, la consommation peut temporiser. Et cela d'autant plus qu'elle s'est déjà assurée les premiers besoins et qu'il n'est pas dit que la circonstance qui, l'année dernière, a motivé l'emploi de l'Egyptien sur une large échelle, c'est-à-dire la pénurie du bon coton américain, doive se repéter pour la campagne prochaine. L'attitude de la filature, surtout à un niveau aussi élevé en lui-même que le cours de 20½, est donc chose toute naturelle.

L'Août n'a pas beaucoup attiré l'attention : négligé la plupart du temps, la cote était considérée comme nominale et en réalité ce n'est qu'aujourd'hui et sur une petite demande qui s'est fait jour inopinément qu'il a montré de la fermeté. Le fait est que la clôture a eu lieu à 19 31/32, soit avec 3/32 de hausse sur Vendredi dernier. En tous cas, le fait n'a aucune importance, car il ne reste plus que quelques milliers de Cantars de cette échéance et c'est pour cela que toute affaire influence facilement le cours. Du reste, d'ici une semaine, tout aura passé entre les mains de l'exportation et on n'en parlera plus.

Comme nous y avons fait allusion plus haut, les avis de l'intérieur au sujet de la récolte sont exceptionnellement favorables La Haute-Egypte nous promet quelques balles d'ici quatre ou cinq jours, tandis que la Basse Egypte nous a déjà envoyé d'assez gros échantillons de curiosité.

Une nouvelle pourtant désagréable a consisté dans l'annonce que les brouillards avaient été signalés dans la Charkieh et dans la Dakahlié. Le fait est vrai, mais les mêmes correspondants qui ont câblé l'information ajoutent que les brouillards n'ont pas eu une longue durée et que, dans tous les cas, jusqu'ici ils n'ont causé aucun mal.

L'Intérieur qui avait fait mine de se retirer quand la reprise à 20 1/2 a eu lieu, court maintenant de nouveau après les acheteurs, mais ceux-ci, à leur tour, font les précieux. Ils n'ont pas tort, car, après tout, qui est ce qui pourrait leur enlever la récolte et n'ont-ils pas la chance d'opérer dans de meilleures conditions que celles existant actuellement quand la marchandise effective sera sur le marché et que les besoins d'argent du cultivateur seront plus pressants ?

Du côté de l'Amérique, on a câblé la disparition de la sécheresse du Texas, mais on l'a signalée au Sud-Ouest du Mississippi. Toutefois, ce dernier renseignement ne paraît pas sérieux, car les mêmes dépêches ajoutent qu'il y a lieu de s'abstenir de tout achat pour le moment. C'est édifiant.

En attendant, la crise financière sévit d'une façon intense à New-York et il n'est pas humainement possible que le resserrement monétaire causé par les valeurs ne se repercute pas sur le marché cotonnier. Les Banques sont en train de prendre leurs précautions, mais la réalisation de la récolte cotonnière en Amérique exige des millions en masse et ces millions ne se trouvent pas là toujours prêts sous la main.

Notre marché du disponible a été d'un calme très prononcé et les affaires connues s'élèvent à un chiffre très limité.

Quant à la cote, elle reste sans changement, sauf pour ce qui concerne le Good fair Mit-Affifi qui est demandé et qui monte de 1/8 et le Good Joannovich qui a dû être payé 1/2 tallari au-dessus de la semaine passée.

Les exportations de la semaine n'ont pas atteint les prévisions et se sont arrêtées à 3600 balles, contre 4600 en 1906. On dit cependant qu'il y a retard pour certains lots et que la différence se retrouvera la semaine prochaine. Cela est possible, mais la question des exportations ne peut plus intéresser le marché pour le moment. La semaine prochaine a été l'année dernière de 4300 balles.

Liverpool a été active pour les égyptiens disponibles, mais peu propice pour ce qui est des prix. Le spot est invariable à 10 3/4, tandis que les futurs perdent de 11 à 12 points au cours de 10 31/64 pour l'Août.

Les américains, peu animés comme ventes, se trouvent être beaucoup plus malmenés sous le rapport des prix. Le disponible a fini à 7 29 ce qui fait 11 points de baisse, mais les cours sont encore en recul plus sensible pour les futurs que nous trouvons ce soir à 6.78 pour l'Août. Septembre et 6.53 pour le Janvier-Février, soit respectivement en perte de 15 et 18 points.

Graines de Coton

Il y a bien eu quelques arrivages, mais outre la circonstance qu'ils étaient modérés, ils n'étaient point destinés à la vente et c'est pour cette raison que le marché du disponible a été d'une nullité absolue.

Comme conséquence naturelle de ce fait il n'y a pas eu de prix réels pratiqués et la cote journalière que l'on donne aux journaux est à considérer comme nominale. C'est absolument le même cas que la semaine passée.

En contrats vieille récolte il n'y a eu que quelques opérations sans importance et le cours de l'août finit à P.T.81 3/4, en attendant que la filière du 22 courant vienne forcer la liquidation du peu qui existe en flottant.

Hull a réduit son prix à £8 2/6, mais même à ce prix il n'y a que des affaires insignifiantes.

La nouvelle récolte a montré une meilleure tenue que l'ancienne, sans être cependant active.

Les 3 mois se tiennent à la cote de P.T. 71 25/40 comme dernière cote.

Pour l'Angleterre il s'est fait quelques ventes à £7 1/3 pour Novembre-Janvier.

CHRONIQUE FINANCIERE

Alexandrie, le 16 Août.

Notre corbeille des valeurs a magistralement débuté lundi par une avance générale de la cote, déterminée d'un côté par l'allure provocante des haussiers et de l'autre par l'abstention à peu près complète des vendeurs qui paraissaient impressionnés par l'optimisme débordant de la majorité spéculative. Dans de telles conditions on conçoit aisément qu'il n'y avait pas besoin d'affaires bien nombreuses ni bien importantes pour donner à l'ensemble des titres une impulsion irrésistible. Les transactions, toutefois, si elles n'ont pas eu l'envergure des beaux jours, ont formé avec les séances mornes du commencement de l'été un contraste assez frappant, rendu plus sensible encore par l'animation un peu factice qu'imprimaient au marché les courtiers emballés. En Agricole, National Bank, Béhéra, Comptoir, Banque d'Athènes et Union Foncière il y avait des demandes suivies, mais les échanges effectifs portaient principalement sur les petites valeurs, telles que les Estates, l'Investment, l'United et la Delta Land.

Cet emballement des agents de change que nous venons de signaler n'avait pas manqué de nous causer quelques inquiétudes, car assez généralement ces messieurs se trompent dans leurs pronostics, et nous connaissons plusieurs capitalistes spéculateurs qui se sont bien trouvés de vendre leurs paquets chaque fois que la croyance à la hausse ralliait le plus grand nombre de leurs suffrages. Le fait est que le lendemain le vent avait tourné. Dès l'ouverture les vendeurs, la veille encore introuvables, étaient à la recherche des acheteurs, qui avaient à leur tour disparu. Réalisation de profits, disait-on. Ceux qui ont acheté ces temps derniers à la faveur de la dépression veulent rentrer dans leurs bénéfices; en d'autres termes, les acheteurs de naguère se sont transformés en vendeurs d'aujourd'hui. Ce n'est pas plus malin que ça. Ceux qui tiennent de tels propos avoueront avec nous que si leurs suppositions sont fondées, l'élément acheteur en se transformant du jour au lendemain en élément vendeur ne fait preuve ni de surface ni de confiance en l'avenir. Faut-il ajouter que cette volte-face générale et subite n'a pas permis aux intéressés de se débarrasser de leurs paquets ? Malgré cela, les haussiers ont pu maintenir la cote mais les opérations ont été clairsemées et limitées comme la veille à quelques titres d'ordre secondaire.

Mercredi l'allure n'a pas changé, à cette différence près que les affaires se sont encore raréfiées. Il y avait une tendance évidente à réaliser, sans résultat d'ailleurs, puisque tout le monde avait tourné casaque. Hier, jeudi, fête de l'Assomption, la corbeille des valeurs est restée fermée. Cependant, les règlements ont eu lieu comme à l'ordinaire. Ce matin on a ouvert déprimé et cette allure n'a fait que s'accentuer jusqu'à cinq minutes avant la clôture. A ce moment les haussiers, faisant un suprême effort, ont réussi à relever un peu les prix qui étaient tombés assez bas. On n'en a pas moins clôturé à un niveau généralement inférieur à celui de la veille. Quant aux affaires, si elles continuent à diminuer, nous reviendrons bientôt au calme plat de juillet. La pullulation des acheteurs qui encombraient la corbeille la semaine passée a totalement disparu pour faire place à celle non moins encombrante des vendeurs à tout prix qui se trouvant presque seuls dans la corbeille ne peuvent opérer qu'à de rares intervalles et moyennant de coûteuses concessions. C'est toujours aux réalisations de profits qu'on attribue la réaction présente, mais la lassitude, les positions surchargées, les mauvaises nouvelles d'Amérique, l'approche de l'automne et la hausse continue du taux d'escompte n'y sont peut-être pas étrangères.

En résumé, après une avance appréciable lundi, la cote, stationnaire le lendemain et le surlendemain, a cédé aujourd'hui sur la plupart des valeurs traitées. Le résultat final est que sur une soixantaine de titres inscrits à la cote officielle d'Alexandrie, 20 sont en hausse et 17 en baisse, les autres demeurant stationnaires.

Comme fluctuations remarquables il faut signaler : à la hausse, un gain de 9 fr. sur les Jouissances Eaux du Caire à 192, de 15/16 sur les Nungovich Hotels à 14 11/16, de 5/16 sur la Building Lands à 2 9/16, et d'une 1/2 livre sur l'action Allotment à 2 7/8 ; à la baisse, une perte de 14 frs. sur les Privilégiées Bière du Caire à 146, et de 5 fr. sur les Sucreries à 25. C'est à une demande provenant du Caire qu'il faut attribuer la hausse des Jouissances Eaux du Caire et des Nungovich Hotels.

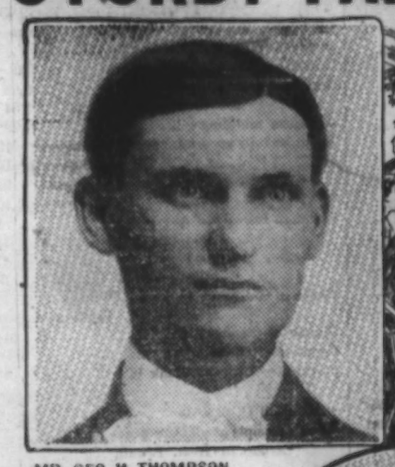
D'autre part, la Béhéra gagne 1/4 à 20 1/2, la Cassa di Sconto 4 fr. à 46, les Bières du Caire 2 fr. les Privilégiées à 89 et 3 fr. les Dividendes à 38, la Banque d'Athènes 2 fr. à 113 et la fondateur Allotment 10 P.T. à 85. La Delta Light perd, au contraire, 1/8 à 9 3/4, les Dividendes Tramways 5 fr. à 300, l'Obligation Crédit Foncier 2 fr. à 301 l'ancienne et 258 la nouvelle, la Delta Land 3/32 à 1 15/16, la Khedivial Mail 1/8 à 3 7/8, la Land Bank 1/4 à 7 1/16, les Estates 3/32 à 3/4, l'Urbaine 1/8 à 3 5/8, et la fondateur United 1/8 à 2 1/4.

Les autres changements sont insignifiants : la National Bank hausse de 20 1/4 à 20 9/32, les Privilégiées Tramways de 141 1/2 à 143, les Eaux du Caire de 113 à 114, les Markets de 27/9 à 29, la Spinning de 5/16 à 3/8, la Salt & Soda de 18/6 à 18/9, le Banco de Roma de 104 à 105, le Crédit Franco-Egyptien de 4 3/16 à 4 9/32, la Port Said Salt de 14 à 14/6, les Cotton Ginners de 1 5/16 à 1 3/8, et la Levico de 7/16 à 15/32, tandis que les Lots Turcs fléchissent de 165 à 164, l'Ordinary Khedivial Mail de 21,9 à 21/6, le Comptoir de 3 à 2 15/16 l'ancienne et de 2 15/16 à 2 7/8 la nouvelle, la Banque d'Orient de 118 à 117, et l'United de 13/32 à 3/8.

Ceux qui avaient conservé jusqu'ici l'espoir d'un taux modéré pour l'automne, devront probablement y renoncer devant l'évidence des faits. La Banque d'Angleterre vient d'être obligée de porter le sien de 4 à 4 1/2 pour cent, à la suite de l'augmentation au même niveau du taux privé à Londres. Il faut que cette mesure lui soit dictée par de bien puissants motifs puisque la proportion de sa réserve, loin de diminuer, comme on pouvait le craindre, a passé de 46 7/8 à 50 5/8%. C'est sans doute pour maintenir ou même accroître cette proportion que la Banque a résolu d'augmenter son taux d'escompte ; peut-être aussi redoute-t-elle un drainage prématuré de numéraire opéré par l'Amérique ou l'Egypte. Ce qu'il y a de certain c'est que les affaires ne vont pas trop bien à Wall-Street où les excès de la spéculation pèsent lourdement sur le marché. Ici, d'autre part, le manque d'argent se fait cruellement sentir : on assure que les fellahs vendent couramment leur coton à ceux qui leur en offrent comptant 17 1/2 à 18 tallaris. C'est là un joli petit intérêt pour quelques mois et il faut que la pénurie de numéraire ait atteint une phase bien aigue pour en arriver à pareille extrémité. Ceux qui s'attendent à voir les capitalistes renoncer à de pareils profits pour immobiliser leurs capitaux en reports risquent donc de se tromper. Les valeurs égyptiennes à Londres restent sans changement, excepté la National Bank qui gagne 3/8 à 20 3/8 et la Delta Light qui perd 1/8 à 9 7/8. L'Unifiée tombe de 101 1/2 à 100 3/4. A Paris, le Crédit Foncier Egyptien revient de 688 à 684 et la Land Bank de 187 à 185, tandis que le Crédit Franco-Egyptien progresse de 106 à 107.50. Quant à la Rente Française, elle tombe de 95.12 à 94.60, à cause probablement des évènements du Maroc, évènements qui peuvent engager le pays plus loin qu'il ne le croit.

Nous nous garderons bien de faire des pronostics sur l'avenir immédiat de notre marché, l'expérience nous ayant appris que la spéculation ne raisonne pas ses engouements ni ses paniques. Depuis quelque temps on croirait assister dans nos corbeilles du Caire et d'Alexandrie à un véritable bluff, organisé dans le but sans doute d'entraîner à nouveau l'épargne et le capital dans des mouvements inconsidérés. Un jour, tous veulent acheter et le lendemain, tous veulent vendre. Que signifie cette comédie ? C'est là un fait à prendre en sérieuse considération, si l'on veut s'éviter des mécomptes, à la veille surtout du rétablissement du marché à terme. L'assemblée des agents de change du Caire s'est en effet réunie mardi dernier pour fixer définitivement les conditions de détail, que voici : Le marché à terme recommencera à fonctionner le 1er septembre. Il y aura une liquidation mensuelle avec compensation hebdomadaire. Les agents et leurs clients devront verser une marge en garantie de leurs opérations et toute défaillance d'un agent entraînera sa radiation de la Corporation. Une chambre de Compensation sera créée à cet effet.— Telles sont dans leurs grandes lignes les conditions de rétablissement du marché à terme. On critique vivement la hâte qu'on a mise à confectionner et à voter cette règlementation dont l'application fera bientôt ressortir les défectuosités. A Alexandrie on ne parle pas encore de suivre le Caire dans cette voie et certains même disent qu'on s'abstiendra pour quelque temps encore. En ce qui nous concerne, nous croyons qu'il est difficile de rétablir le marché à terme au Caire sans le rétablir également ici, vu l'étroite liaison des deux places.

STURDY FARMERS KEEP OFF ALL CATARRHAL ILLS BY TAKING PE-RU-NA.



MR. GEO. H. THOMPSON.

At Work On the Farm and Feeling Well All the Time.

Geo. H. Thompson, Craft, Miss., writes:

"I have been cured of catarrh by your medicines, Peruna and Manalin. I had been affected with catarrh of the stomach about all my life, and was taken bad every Spring and Summer.

"I used several kinds of patent medicines, but they did me no good. I then took a treatment under an M. D., which did me but little good. By this time I had come to where I could eat nothing but a little soup. I had severe pains, had lost in weight and could not do anything. I began taking your medicines, Peruna and Manalin. I then weighed 126 pounds, but after taking several bottles of Peruna and one bottle of Manalin, I weighed 166 pounds.

"I am now at work on the farm and feel well all of the time. I eat all I want to and my friends say that I look better than ever before. I will ever praise Peruna for its healing power."

Pe-ru-na Is a Systemic Remedy.

If Peruna proves efficient for catarrh in one place, it will be equally potent in any other place, because it is a systemic remedy.

The people generally are very much misinformed as to the nature of catarrh.

Catarrh is usually believed to be confined to the head, nose and throat. Lately we sometimes hear of catarrh of the stomach and catarrh of the bowels. Seldom, if ever, do we hear of catarrh of any other organs.

It is not because these organs are not subject to catarrh, nor that catarrh of these organs is not a very common disease, but simply because it is not generally known that affections of these organs may be due to catarrh.

MR. W. J. TEMPLE.

Climatic Ailments Overcome By Pe-ru-na.

Mr. W. J. Temple, R. F. D. 3, Delaware, Ohio, writes:

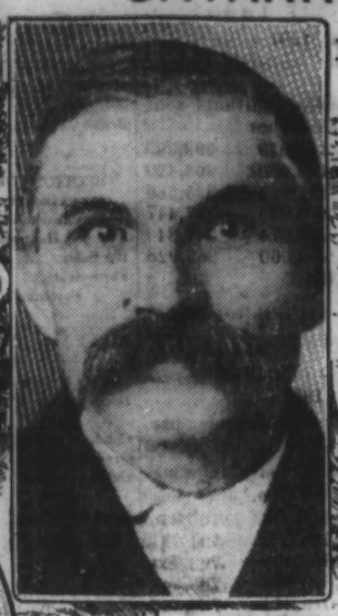
"I am a farmer and so necessarily must be exposed to all kinds of weather. About three years ago last winter, I was taken sick with bowel and stomach trouble.

"One docto. called it ulceration of the bowels, another called it colitis. Another doctor helped me temporarily.

"Then a druggist recommended Peruna and I followed his advice. I took altogether five bottles and I consider myself a well man.

"Before using Peruna, it was utterly impossible for me to do a day's work, but now I can do farm work without the least trouble or fatigue. I consider Peruna the best medicine and tonic on the market.

"I had not eaten a meal for five years without distress until I took Peruna. I have recommended it to several friends with good results."



MR. GUSTAV SCHMIDT.

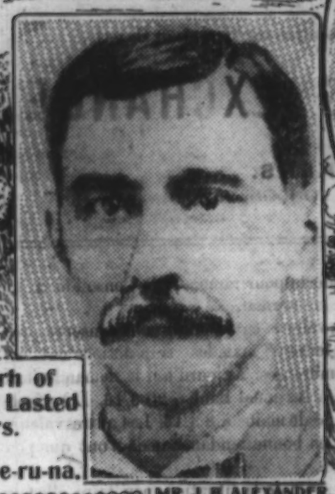
Pe-ru-na, a Most Reliable Remedy For All Climatic Ailments.

Chronic Catarrh of Head and Throat Lasted Thirty Years.

A Letter Praising Pe-ru-na.

Mr. Gustav Schmidt, Spring Valley, Ill., writes:

"I had catarrh of the head and throat for over thirty years. It became worse every year. About three months ago I commenced to take Peruna and Manalin, and now I am entirely cured of that troublesome sickness. Your medicine is surely a blessing to mankind. You can truly say that you have not lived in vain, Doctor, and I thank you for the good you have done me. May you enjoy a long life to help suffering humanity."



MR. J. B. ALEXANDER.

A Necessity in the Home.

J. B. Alexander, publisher of the "Fruit and Floral Guide, a Magazine of Horticulture," published in Hartford City, Ind., says of Peruna:

"I was afflicted with catarrh of the throat and head for over ten years. I was treated by many physicians, but grew worse until I was seldom able to go out in cold weather.

"About one year ago I was advised to try Peruna, which I did, and I am now entirely well of the catarrh.

"Peruna is a necessity in our home. With the first symptoms of a cold we use it, and are never afflicted with catarrh.

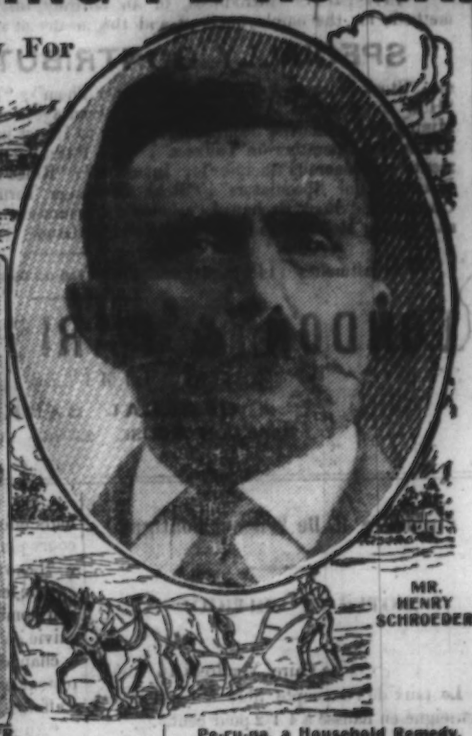
"I advise all who are afflicted with catarrh to try Peruna. There is certainly nothing equal to it as a catarrh medicine."

71 Years Old and Able to Work.

Mr. John G. Hirdler, Garfield, Kas., writes:

"I was injured by a fall on the railroad and my entire nervous system was impaired by the same. The help of a physician was useless.

"I then tried Peruna and after using it for three months was entirely well. I am 71 years old and my work on the the railroad is hard and tedious, but I can work like a young man in all kinds of weather, heat, cold, rain, snow or storm alike."



MR. HENRY SCHROEDER

Pe-ru-na, a Household Remedy.

Mr. Henry Schroeder, Estey, Mich., writes:

"I suffered for almost ten years with catarrh of the stomach and all doctoring was of no avail. I took nine bottles of Peruna and two of Manalin and am now entirely cured.

"I recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this disease. It is my household friend."

One of Dr. Hartman's Grateful Correspondents.

Mr. W. R. Callahan, proprietor of Big Hill Farm, and prominent fruit grower and stock raiser, Glenvar, Va., writes:

"I write to express my kindness toward you and your good medicine, Peruna.

"I had a very bad spell of sickness and could not eat anything at all. My head, stomach, in fact, my whole body ached, and it looked as though nothing would do me any good. I had almost given up.

"I decided to try a bottle of your Peruna and before I had taken half the bottle my appetite came to me and my head became all right. In fact, I was all right all over. Peruna cured me."

While Peruna is not confined to any one class of people, yet it is probably true that the farming class more than any other, rely upon Peruna for the prevention and cure of all climatic diseases.

DR. HARTMAN, THE FARMER.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, the inventor and original manufacturer of Peruna, is one of the best farmers in the Middle West.

His farm comprises several thousand acres of the best land in the State of Ohio, located near the City of Columbus.

As an importer of French Percheron and German Coach horses, the Doctor has not an equal in this country.

The fowl-raising department is a marvel of ingenuity and perfection; but, perhaps the dairy department is where the Doctor shows his greatest sense of order and sanitary science.

His milk cows, of the purest Jersey stock, have all been subjected to the tuberculin tests, and he gives to the City of Columbus a pure milk, certified by the Board of Health.

The milk stables, the milk men and the whole process of milking are absolutely faultless and clean.

The Doctor himself, past 70 years of age, is the managing head of the farm.

He himself supervises the working details of every department.

He is a model of strength and vitality, and since Peruna is the only remedy he ever makes personal use of, his physical condition is a testimonial to the efficacy of Peruna of greater value than could be framed in words.

Dr. Hartman is one of the few doctors who take their own medicine and his splendid physique and strength in his old age are an eloquent argument for Peruna very difficult to gainsay.

Dr. Hartman, being a farmer himself, knows what the farmer needs and in speaking of Peruna to the farmer he speaks to his own kind of people.

Pe-ru-na For Bowel Trouble.

Mr. Stanly Bell, Ashley, Ohio, writes:

"I was afflicted with rheumatism so badly that it was painful for me to move. I took two or three bottles of Peruna when I began to feel better. It also gave me relief from bowel trouble."

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Pe-ru-na is for sale by all chemists and druggists.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt.

E. DEL MAR.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA

Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.

Direction of wind		N.
Force of Anemometer		25
State of Sea		slight
Barometer corrected		758
Evaporation		4
State of Clouds		clear
During 24 hours ending 9 a.m.	Max. Temp. in the shade	31
	Min. do. do.	24
	Humidity of the air	60
	Heat of the sun	50
	Moon rises 12.58 a.m.	
	" sets 11.17 p.m.	

REMARKS.

There is no change in the weather conditions, this morning opens nice and clear with a light N.W. breeze and a steady barometer.

Commercial & Financial Supplement

OF THE

"Egyptian Gazette."

The Commercial and Financial Supplement of the "Egyptian Gazette" is published at midday every Saturday in time for the Austrian Lloyd's mail. The supplement contains exhaustive and important reviews of the cotton, cotton seed, and stock and share markets, with all the latest statistics up to the evening of the preceding day, complete tabular forms of the various market fluctuations, and the copies of the official telegrams of the Liverpool Cotton Association, etc., etc. Subscription for one year P.T. 100 (inclusive of postage in Egypt or abroad the postage is P.T. 10 extra). For Further particulars apply to the Manager the "Egyptian Gazette."

Sudan Government

NOTICE.

Persons importing Egyptian Labourers to work in the Sudan are recommended to enter into a written contract with them. This contract should be explained and signed by the Labourers in the presence of an official or other reliable witness. 28288A-30-10-907

"INVESTMENTS."

"INVESTMENTS" introduces, in an entirely original manner, new and important methods for the employment of and the means of obtaining capital. Among the

SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

are "Stock Markets and How to Profit by Them"; "Theory of Successful Speculation"; "How to start an Account"; "The Advantages of 'Call Options'"; "Contangoing Mining and Industrial Securities"; "How to Invest in Mines"; "American Rails, with Points for Operators in Yankees"; "The Purchase of Investment Securities by Instalments"; "General Principles for Investors"; "Rules for Investors in Mines"; "General Principles for Speculators"; "Stock Exchange Terms," being a glossary for Market Operators; "Stock Exchange Parlance"; "Insurance, as a Means of Making, Raising, and Saving Money," and "Colonial Building Land: Its Great Possibilities."

"Investments" (148 pages) sent Post Free on mentioning "Egyptian Gazette."

LONDON & PARIS EXCHANGE
LIMITED,
GENERAL BANKERS.
BASILDON HOUSE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, Vendredi 16 Août

Le taux de l'escompte libre à Londres est renseigné en hausse à 4 1/2 pour cent.

Au Stock Exchange, le Consolidé anglais a baissé hier de 1/8 à 81 3/4. L'Unifiée a perdu 1/4 à 100 3/4. La National Bank rétrograde également de 1/4 à 20 3/8. La Daïra Sanieh est restée invariée à 12 3/4. L'Agricole a perdu 1/8 à 8 1/8. La Delta Light a été soutenue à 9 7/8.

A Paris, le Crédit Foncier Egyptien a haussé avant-hier de 1 franc à 684 et les Lots Turcs également de 1 franc à 166. La Banque d'Athènes avance de la même somme à 112.

***

Ici, la réaction qui s'était dessinée durant la dernière séance, s'est légèrement accentuée aujourd'hui, avec une abondance inusitée de vendeurs. La séance a donc été lourde au point de vue des prix, mais est restée favorable comme affaires, les transactions ayant été nombreuses sur la plupart des valeurs.

Au demeurant, le marché, malgré des réalisations peut-être prématurées et la réaction de nos valeurs à Londres, a montré beaucoup de ressort, et les titres offerts ont été facilement absorbés; pour quelques-uns même, la demande plus forte que l'offre, les a fait clôturer en hausse. Il est indéniable que nos valeurs n'ont pas encore atteint des cours assez élevés pour donner des sujets de crainte. Il est plus que probable même qu'ils ne s'en tiendront pas là, et ils restent, somme toute, aux prix actuels, susceptibles encore de fortes plus-values.

Dans le compartiment des Banques, la National Bank est ramenée à 20 3/8. L'Agricole mollit à 8 1/16-1/8. La Cassa di Sconto gagne quelques francs à 45. La Banque d'Orient continue à se relever à 118. La fondateur Société Générale fléchit à 46.

Les Jouissances Eaux du Caire reprennent aujourd'hui encore 3 francs à 198. Le Crédit Foncier Egyptien descend à 680. Les obligations anciennes font de même à 303 et les nouvelles à 258. La Béhéra progresse à 20 5/8. L'Allotment est offert à 2 9/16 et la fondateur recule à P.T. 70. Les Entreprises Immobilières et Travaux se maintiennent très fermes à 2 5/8, tandis que les fondateurs reviennent à P.T. 45. Les Héliopolis fondateurs en bonne demande haussent à 12 3/4.

Dans le groupe des Hôtels, les Baehler sont très mouvementés à 6 1/16 après être tombés à 5 7/8. Les Nungovich remontent à 14 1/2. Les Upper Egypt rétrogradent à 3 et les fondateurs National Hotel restent en bonne disposition à P.T. 37.

Parmi les petites valeurs, la Delta Land est réalisée à 2. Les Estates sont lourds à 0 3/4 ainsi que leur part à 3 7/8. Les Walker and Meimarachi se traitent à 0 3/8 et les Abdy se consolident à 11/16.

***

Le marché des valeurs étant resté fermé hier à l'occasion de la fête catholique de l'Assomption, notre Circulaire n'a pû paraître ainsi qu'à l'ordinaire.

Pour la même raison le prochain numéro ne paraîtra que lundi 19 courant.

***

Nous détachons de notre correspondance de Londres, les passages suivants :

"Comme les dépêches télégraphiques ont dû vous en informer, l'évènement de la semaine financière a été la chûte de nos Consolidés à des cours que l'on n'avait encore jamais vus. Toute la cote en a été déprimée et l'allure du marché est restée mauvaise pour toutes les valeurs, sauf pour les titres égyptiens qui conservent une faveur que leurs bas prix justifie. Cette dépression qui un moment a frisé la panique, est dûe aux nouvelles décourageantes que New-York nous envoyait depuis quelques jours, et à la baisse subite sur ce marché des grandes valeurs de spéculation. On donne aussi comme motif la réapparition des traites américaines, qui, comme on le sait, sont surtout destinées à procurer de l'argent aux banquiers New-Yorkais bien plus qu'à faciliter des opérations commerciales. Ajoutons que les baissiers d'Outre-Atlantique ne se gênent pas pour prédire les plus effroyables catastrophes, et le marasme habituel des Bourses pendant la saison des vacances aidant, ils ont réussi à jeter le trouble dans les esprits, surtout venant après la condamnation de la "Standard Oil Cy."

"Il faut cependant s'attendre à une reprise très prochaine, le gouvernement et quelques groupes financiers étant décidés à faire tous leurs efforts pour ramener le Consolidé à un cours plus normal.

"Les valeurs égyptiennes ont conservé une grande fermeté, mais les transactions ont été peu nombreuses. Aujourd'hui la demande était suivie en National Bank à 20 3/16. L'Agricole a changé de mains à 8 3/16. Les autres valeurs restent en bonne tendance mais n'ont que peu d'affaires.

"Au sujet de la situation monétaire, elle fait naître beaucoup d'appréhension, et l'on est presque certain que nous sommes à la veille d'une élévation du taux de l'escompte de la Banque d'Angleterre.

"Il est vrai qu'à pareille époque, chaque année on voit les besoins monétaires grandir et l'argent renchérir, mais on ne croit à une détente que si l'industrie se décide à réclamer moins de capitaux, ce qui n'est pas improbable, vu qu'elle doit payer actuellement très cher pour se les procurer."

***

On nous mande que les observations dont nous avions fait suivre le compte-rendu de la réunion de la Corporation des agents de Change, qui a voté le rétablissement du marché à terme selon les conditions que l'on sait, ont été mal comprises.

Nous avons été et restons partisans du marché à terme comme étant la seule raison d'être d'une Bourse.

Nos critiques ne s'adressaient qu'aux conditions dans lesquelles le rétablissement a été voté et à la "Chambre de compensation". On nous dit que le Comité en a longuement étudié l'organisation. C'est tant mieux, et, si comme on le prétend, tout ira pour le mieux dans le meilleur des mondes possibles, nous nous en félicitons!

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR

ARRIVALS.

August 16.

Antonio, Brit. s. Capt. Jeffrey, Cardiff, Barker & Co.
Reine Olga, Rus. s. Capt. Vellinsky, Odessa and Piræus, Cie Russe.
Maria Teresa, Aust. s Capt. Lucovich, Austrian Lloyd.
Urana, Greek s. Capt. Coutzoukos, Smyrna and Crete, Kechayas.

August 17.

Metchta, Rus. s. Capt. Chostokiff, Novorossisky and Cavak, Cie Russe.
Hispania, Ital. s. Capt. Serra, Genoa and Messina, Klink and Lauer.

DEPARTURES.

August 16.

Portugal, French s. Capt. Casanova, Marseilles.
Port Said, Brit. s. Capt. Roberts, Kertch, in ballast.

To-day's Exchange Quotations

	Banks' buying	Banks' selling*
London cheque	97 1/16	97 3/16
„ 3m. bank paper	96 7/16	96 5/16
„ 3m. house paper	96 7/16	— —
Paris cheque	388 1/4	389 1/4
„ 3m. bank paper	384 1/4	385 1/4
„ 3m. house paper	384 1/2	— —
Switzerland cheque	386 1/4	387 1/4
„ 3m. house paper	383 1/2	— —
Germany cheque	476 1/2	477 1/2
„ 3m. bank paper	471 —	— —
Italian cheque	386 —	387 —

*Less one per mille brokerage.

Alexandrie, le 15 août 1907.

Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Thursday 16th August, 1907.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m (Cairo time)

FROM	MESSAGES HANDED IN AT The Company's Offices	MESSAGES HANDED IN AT Postal Telegraph Offices.
	H. M.	H. M.
London	29	57
Liverpool	30	56
Manchester	37	—
Glasgow	40	—
Other Provincial Offices	—	1 6

CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN

277me TIRAGE

DES OBLIGATIONS 3 o/o A LOTS

EMISSION 1886

16 Aout 1907

Le No. 209,439 est remboursable par 50,000 francs.

Les vingt-cinq numéros suivants sont remboursables par 1,000 francs :

1,635	87,426	183,879	299,599
12,008	88,329	192,880	305,420
16,703	95,560	192,934	325,566
48,280	120,973	210,955	337,447
70,851	140,821	238,974	347,840
75,848	155,064	250,060	365,928

372,494

56me TIRAGE

DES OBLIGATIONS 3 o/o A LOTS

EMISSION 1903

16 Aout 1907

Le No. 741,228 est remboursable par 50,000 francs.

Les vingt-cinq numéros suivants sont remboursables par 1,000 francs.

408,483	481,014	567,438	705,646
410,492	513,230	588,200	721,791
411,381	516,800	612,464	729,749
420,481	529,037	619,884	769,541
430,231	534,935	619,948	780,366
476,917	545,830	638,283	797,233

797,238

Le paiement des lots sera effectué à partir du 1er Septembre 1907.

EN EGYPTE (au pair) :
Au Caire : au Siège Social.
A Alexandrie : au Crédit Lyonnais.

EN EUROPE :
(au change du jour sur Paris)
A Constantinople : au Crédit Lyonnais et chez M. C. Vlastari.
A Genève : à la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
A Bâle : à la Banque Commerciale de Bâle.
A Lausanne : A la Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque. 30,786.1

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 a.m. à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour août talaris 19 31/32 à — —/—; novembre 20 3/8 a — —/—, plus bas pour août 19 7/8 à —/— ; novembre 20 5/16 a —/—

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour août P.T. 82 —/— à — —/— ; plus bas pour août 81 3/4 à —/—.

REMARQUES

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Coton.—La séance de ce jour ressemble tout-à-fait à celle d'hier avec la seule différence que les cours ont été peut-être un peu plus soutenus. En somme le marasme et la faiblesse regnent sans aucune perspective d'amelioration pour le moment.

Graine de Coton.—Pas d'affaires mais cours sans changement.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 16 août 1907.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tal. 19 29/32 Livraison Août
„ 20 11/32 „ Novembre
„ 20 15/32 „ Janvier
„ 20 7/8 „ Mars
Marche quiet.

Tal. 19 15/16 Livraison Août
„ 20 3/8 „ Novembre
„ 20 1/2 „ Janvier
„ 20 7/8 „ Mars
Marché quiet

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, can. —

Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khéd. à 1h. p.m.

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

17 août 1907.—(11h.50 a.m.)

Cotons.—Clôture du marche du 16 août: Marche calme
La semaine finit: Marché calme; peu d'affaires

BEURRES

Fair, et Fully Fair, rien
Good Fair, tal. 20 soit 1/4 de hausse
Fully Good Fair, tal. 20 3/4 soit inchangés
Good, tal. 20 3/4 soit inchangés

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair et Fully Fair, rien
Good Fair, tal. 19 1/4 soit inchangés
Fully Good Fair, tal 19 3/4 soit inchangés
Good, tal. 20 1/4 soit inchangés

JOANNOVICH

Fully Good Fair, tal. 28 soit inchangés
Good, tal. 29 1/2 soit 1/2 de hausse
Extra, rien

Etat du marche de ce jour, cot.:
Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par can. — contre même jour l'année précédente can. —.

Graines de coton.—Marche nul

	Disponible	Ticket
Mit-Afifi—		Rien
Haute-Egypte.—		Rien

Blés.—Fermes
Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. 105 à 110
„ *Béhéra*: „ „ „ 100 „ 105
Fèves.—Sans affaires
Saïdi: Disponible.—
Fayoum: Disponible.—
Qualité Saïdi. Cond. Saha P.T. 100 à 105
„ *Béhéra* „ „ „ — „ —
Lentilles.—Soutenues
Disponible: Rien
Cond. Saha P.T. 110 à 115
Orges.—Calmes
Cond. Saha P.T. 60 à 65
Maïs.—Inchangé.
Disponible: Rien.
„ Cond. Saha P.T. 70 à 75

Exportations du 16 août — dep. le 9 :

Coton	Bal.	262	Bal.	—
Gr. de coton	Ard.	—	Ard.	—
Fèves	„	—	„	—

CHARBONS

Stock à Alexandrie, à terre et en voie de débarquement, Tonnes 50,000.

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour :

COTON
G.M.E.
(BASSE-EGYPTE)

Province Béhéra

Damanhour	De P.T. 365	à 370

Province Garbieh

Kafr-Zayat	De P.T. 365	à 417 1/2
Tantah	„ „ 375	„ 415

Province Menoufieh

Menouf	De P.T. —	à —

Province Galioubieh

Benha	De P.T. —	à —

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION :	DISPONIBLE	TICKET
Graines de coton Afifi	P.T. — —	à P.T. —
„ Haute-Egypte	„ — —	„ „ —
Blé Saïdi	— —	„ —
Fèves-Saïdi	— —	„ —
Fayoum	— —	„ „ —

ARRIVAGES

du vendredi 17 août 1907

Documents de l'"Alexandria General Produce Assoc."

	CHEMINS DE FER	BARQUES
Cotons	S/B —	—
Graines de coton	sacs 2449	—
Blés Saïdi	96	—
„ Béhéra	„ 354	—
Fèves Saïdi	„ 343	—
„ Béhéra	„ —	—
Orge	„ —	—
Maïs	„ 36	—
Lentilles	„ —	—

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1906 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,852,315

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1906 jusqu'à ce jour Ard. 4,126,574

Contre même jour en 1906 :

	BARQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER
Coton	S/B —
Graines de coton	sacs 31
Blés Saïdi	„ —
„ Béhéra	„ 318
Fèves Saïdi	„ —
„ Béhéra	„ —
Orge	„ —
Maïs	„ —
Lentilles	„ —

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 5,876,833

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, ardebs 3,560,108

CONTRATS, (11 h. 55 a.m.)
Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre	Tal. 20 11/32	à —
Janvier	„ 20 15/32	„ —
Mars	„ 20 7/8	„ —
Août	„ 19 29/32	„ —

Graines de coton

Novembre-Decembre-Jan.	P.T. 71 25/40	à —
Août	„ 82 —	„ —

REMARQUES :

Coton.—Récolte actuelle.—Marche soutenu mais peu d'affaires.

Graines de coton.—Récolte actuelle.—Marche nul.

Fèves-Saïdi.—Recolte actuelle.—Marche nul.

EXTERIEUR

Dépêches particulières du 16 août 1907

PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL

Coton.—Etat du Marché.—100
Disponible.—10 12/16
Futurs.—août: 10 30/64 (1/64 de baisse)

LIVERPOOL

Graines de coton.—Soutenues
Fèves.—Sans affaires

HULL

Graines de coton.—Calmes
Fèves.—Marche nul

LONDRES

Graines de coton.—Sans changement

COTON AMERICAIN

LIVERPOOL

Futurs août-sept. : 6.78 (4 points de hausse)
„ jan.-fév. : 6.53 (4 points de hausse)
Disponible : 7.29 (2 points de hausse)

NEW-YORK

Middling Upland: 13.25
Futurs août: 11.20 (3 points de baisse)
„ janvier: 12.10 (3 points de baisse)
Arrivages du jour, balles 1,000
Contre meme jour l'année derniere, balles 4,900

ASSOCIATION
DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES
(Service spécial)
DEPECHE D'OUVERTURE
LIVERPOOL, 10h. a.m

Américain
Futurs: aout-sept: — 6.52
„ jan.-fév.: 6.75 6.51

DERNIERE HEURE

(Clôture de la Bourse Khédiviale 1 h. p.m.)
Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre	Tal. 20 11/32	à — 3/8
Janvier	„ 20 15/32	„ — 1/2
Mars	„ 20 7/8	„ — —
Août	„ 19 15/16	„ — —

Graines de coton

Nov.-Dec.-Jan.	P.T. 71 15/40	à — 20/40
Août	„ 81 10/40	„ — —

GRAINES DE COTON

Bateaux partis :

	Destination	Tonnes
Août		
8, Achaia	Brême	300
Bateaux sous chargement :		
Clio,	Hull	2000
Arabian	Liverpool	800
Germanic	Hull	2500
Bateaux attendus :		
A désigner	Hambourg	600
A désigner	Rotterdam	500

PRIMES DES CONTRATS

"Simple Faculte"

Coton	Liv. Nov.	P.T. 12 1/2	à	—/—
Gr. de coton	„ 3 mois	„ 2 1/2	„	—/—

"Stellage"

Coton	Liv. Nov.	P.T. 25 —/—	à	—/—
Gr. de coton	„ 3 mois	„ 5 —/—	„	—/—

"Double"

Coton	Liv. Nov.	P.T. 8 3/4	à	—/—
Gr. de coton	3 mois	„ 1 3/4	„	—/—

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CLOSING REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, August 16, 12.40 p.m.

Sales of the day	bales 6 30,
Of which Egyptian	„ 400
American maize new Northern	5/0 1/2
American futures (Sept.-Oct.)	6.62
„ „ (Jan.-Feb.)	6.54
American middling	7.29
Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (August)	10 30/40
„ „ „ (September)	10 32/64
„ „ „ (October)	10 32/64
„ „ „ (November)	10 32/64
Egyptian Brown fair (per lb. d.)	9 11/16
„ good fair	10 5/16
„ good	11 5/16
„ fully good fair	10 12/16
Egyptian saidi beans (new per 480 lbs)	—/—

LONDON, August 16.

Consols (September)	81 1/16
Egyptian Unified	100 1/16
Private Discount 3m. Bank bills	4 1/2 %

NEW YORK August 16

Stock at all U.-S. ports	bal. 290,000
Week's receipts at all U.-S ports	„ 10,000
„ "export to Great Britain	„ —,—
„ „ „ Continent	„ 10,000
Spot Cotton	13.25
American Futures (September)	11.31
„ „ (October)	11.87
„ „ (January)	12.10
„ „ (February)	12.12
Cable transfers	dol. 4.87 7/16
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports,	bales 1,000

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.

Cotton Spot	13 2/16
Futures October	12.22
„ December	12.17

LIVERPOOL, August 16.

American futures (September-October)	6.61

LONDON, August 15

Bar Silver (per oz d).	31 13/16
Private discount (3 month bills)	4 1/16
Consols (September)	81 1/8
Egyptian Unified	100 1/4
Turkish Unified	94 —
Rio Tinto	71 1/4
New Daira	12 1/4
Agricultural Bank	8 1/8
National Bank of Egypt	20 1/4
Rand Mines New	4 1/8
Chartereds of S. Africa	1 4/32
Nile Valley Gold Mine	New — 2/32
New Egyptians	— 25/32
The Western Oasis Corporation	15/32
Delta Light (Bearer Shares)	9 1/8
Egyptian Railway	97 —
„ Domain	101 —
Ottoman Defence	100 1/8
Italian Rents 4 o/o	101 1/8
Greek Monopoly	46 1/8
Greek Rent 4 o/o	37 —
Ottoman Bank	17 —
Compt. Fin. & Comm. d'Egyp.	3 —
Egyptian cot. seed to Hull (August)	8 2/15 nominal
German Beet Sugar (August)	9/9 —

PARIS, August 15.

Banque d'Athènes	112 —
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	685 —
Crédit Lyonnais	1153 —
Comptoir National d'Escompte	674 —
Land Bank of Egypt	185 —
Ottoman Bank	681 —
Lots Turcs	165 —
Cheque on London	25.17 —
Sugar White No. 3 (August)	— —
Banque de Salonique	146 —
Credit Franco-Egyptien	108 —

LIVERPOOL, August 17—1 a.m.

Cotton Weekly total sales	bales 37,000
„ On speculation	„ 1,500
„ For export	„ 1,500
„ Forwarded to consumers	„ 46,000
„ Total Import	„ 28,000
„ Actual export	„ 6,000
„ „ Stock	„ 850,000
„ East India afloat	„ 9,000
„ American afloat	„ 6,000
Egyptian Cotton On speculation	„ —
„ „ Weekly sales	„ 1,600
„ „ Stock	„ 25,000
„ „ Forwarded to consumers	„ 1,500
„ „ Actual Export	„ 1,600
„ „ Import	„ 5,000

Telegramme Havas

BOURSE du 16 août 1907

COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

PARIS

Rente Francaise 3 o/o	Fr. 94 50
Dette Egyptienne Unifiée	„ 103 05
Extérieur Espagnol	„ 90 40
Russe consolidé	„ 73 —
Actions de Suez	„ — —
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	„ 687 —
Crédit Lyonnais	„ 1151 —
Comptoir National d'Escompte	„ — —
Banque Ottomane	„ 681 —
Land Bank of Egypt	„ 183 —
Banque d'Athènes	„ 112 —
Banque d'Abyssinie	„ — —
Crédit Franco-Egyptien	„ 107 50
Change sur Londres	„ 25 17

LONDRES

Consolidés anglais	£ 81 1/16

Escomptes—Paris 3 1/2 %, Londres 4 1/2 o/o, Berlin 5 o/o

CEREAL MARKET.

ROD EL FARAG.—(Yesterday's Prices.)

Wheat Tugari Baladi.	Ard.	P.T.	97 to 98
„ Middling	„	„	107 „ 108
„ Mawani	„	„	135 „ 138
„ Tugari Saidi	„	„	101 „ 102
Beans Tugari	„	„	100 „ 102
„ Zawati Saidi	„	„	107 „ 108
„ Nabati	„	„	115 „ 117
„ Old	„	„	— „ —
Lentils Tugari	„	„	85 „ 85
„ Nekadi	„	„	92 „ 95
„ Zawati	„	„	115 „ 117
Barley Tugari	„	„	73 „ 74
„ Zawati	„	„	78 „ 80
„ Shami	„	„	— „ —
„ Mariuti	„	„	— „ —
Dura Shami	„	„	— „ —
„ Rafia	„	„	— „ —
Helba	„	„	— „ —
„ Zawati	„	„	— „ —

CEREALS IN BOAT AT SAHEL

Wheat	Ard.	3,000
Beans	„	10,000
Lentils	„	2,000
Barley Baladi	„	1,000
Dura Shami	„	—
Dura Rafia	„	—
Helba	„	—

BOURSE DU CAIRE

Le Caire, le 16 Aout 1907.

Banques

		Actions Obligations	Jouissances Fondateurs
National Bank of Egypt	£	20 3/16-7/16	
Agricultural Bank of Egypt	£	8 1/16-3/16	910
Banque d'Athènes	Frs.	114 —	
Cassa di Sconto	Frs.	45 —	
„ Nouv. Emis.	Frs.	— —	
Land Bank	£	7 1/16 —	70 n
Comptoir Financ. & Comm.	£	3 —	3
Banque d'Abyssinie	£	5 —	
Banque d'Orient	Frs.	118 —	
Sté Générale Egyptienne	Frs.	230 —	46
H. de Vries & Boutigny Ltd.	£	1-1 1/16	5

Chemins de Fer

Alex. & Ramleh Railway	£	5 —	
„ oblig. 5 o/o	£	102 —	
Delta Light Railway	£	9 1/4 —	9 1/2
Lots Turcs obligations	Frs.	164 —	

Societes des Eaux

Alexandria Water Company	£	11 1/4	
Eaux du Caire part capital	Frs.	112 —	138
Eaux de Tantah	£	6 1/4	

Societes Foncieres

Daira Sanieh Nouvelle	£	12 1/16	100
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	Frs.	686 —	850
Crédit Fon. ob. 3 o/o à Lots	Frs.	303 —	
Cr. Foncier ob. Nouv. Emis.	Frs.	258 —	
Cr. Foncier ob. 3 1/2 o/o	Frs.	500 —	
Soc. Agricole & Ind. 5 o/o	Frs.	835 —	1100
Société Agricole & Ind. 4 o/o	Frs.	475 —	
Caisse Hyp. d'Egypte	Frs.	530 —	1100
Société Anonyme du Behera	L.E.	20 1/4	
Ste An. du Behera obligat.	L.E.	4 1/4 n.	
Societe Fonciere d'Egypte	L.E.	31 —	
Delta Land Company	£	2 —	
Wardan Estate	£	4 1/8	7 1/2
Nile Land	£	13 n.	80 n.
Egyptian Estates Limited	£	0 1/4-1/16	3 1/4-4
Union Fonciere	£	4 1/16	25
Anglo-Eg. Land Allotment	L.E.	2 1/16 P.T.	70
Gharbieh Land	L.E.	3 — L.E.	1
Cairo Suburban	£	4 1/8	
Egypt. Land Invest. and Building	£	— 1/8	£ 1 1/4

Societes Immobilieres

Cie. Immobilière d'Egypte	Frs.	325 —	400
Agricole du Nil	Frs.	180 —	2 1/4
Enterprise and Development	L.E.	8 —	10 1/4
Urbaines et Rurales	£	3 1/4	16 n.
Entreprises Im. et Travaux	L.E.	2 1/4 P.T.	45
Epargne Immobilière Ltd	£	2 — P.T.	52

Societes Industrielles

Anglo-Eg. Spinning	£	0 1/4	2
Crown Brewery d'Alex.	Frs.	146 —	87
Crown Brewery du Caire	Frs.	90 —	41
Egyptian Cotton Mills	£	2/3 —	
Egyptian Salt and Soda	£	18/9 —	
Ste des Ciments d'Egypte	Frs.	30 —	8
Sucreries et Raffinerie	Frs.	50 n.	
Port Saïd Salt Association	£	14/6-9 —	
Nile Cold Storage	£	0 1/4	
Egyptian Markets	£	29/6 —	

Navigation a Vapeur

Anglo-American Nile	£	2 1/16	
Khedivial Mail S.S.	£	4 —	21/9
Menzaleh Canal & Nav. Co.	L.E.	2 — P.T.	50
Express Nile Steamers Co.	L.E.	— — P.T.	60
„ Nouvelle	L.E.	2 —	
Egyptian Mail Ss. Co.	£	10 n.	1 1/4

Hotels

Nungovich Hotels	£	14 1/2	
Egyptian Hotels	£	6 1/4	
National Hotels	L.E.	2 1/4 P.T.	37
Upper Egypt Hotels	L.E.	3 —	
Splendid Hotels	L.E.	2 ex. r.	
Excelsior Hotels	L.E.	2 1/4-1/16	0 1/4

Tramways

Tramways d'Alexandrie	Frs	141 —	300
Tramways du Caire	Frs	605 —	1182

Valeurs diverses

Héliopolis	Frs.	245-246	L.E. 12 1/4
Egyptian Investment	£	0 1/16	
Societe Egyp. d'Irrigation	£	16 —	
Corporation of W. Egypt	£	0 1/4 1/8	
New Egyptian Company	£	15/6 —	
Land & General Trust	£	0 1/4	
Soc. Frigorifique d'Egypte	L.E.	3 1/4	
Walker & Meimarachi	£	0 1/4	
Automobiles du Caire	£	2 1/4	4
Egyptian Constructions	£	0 1/4	
Soc. Egypt. de Publicité	L.E.	4 1/2	P.T. 400

DELTA LIGHT RAILWAYS, LTD.

TRAFFIC RETURNS

(Delta, Helouan and Cairo Lines Combined)

	Week ended August 10th 1907.	Same period 1906.	Increase	Decrease
Kilometres open	947	925	22	—
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Coaching	2769	2395	374	—
Goods and Sundries	1908	1629	279	—
Total	4677	4024	653	—
Receipts per kilometre open	4938m.	4351m.	—	—
Total from 1st April 1906	87286	73000	14286	—

(*Week ended 11th August, 1906.)

Expeditions

Du 1er septembre 1906 au 31 juillet 1907, par Ports de destination :

Hull	T	190.436
Londres	„	73.335
Liverpool	„	25.724
Bristol	„	34 973
Southampton	„	10.432
Leith	„	1.951
Sharpness	„	15.051
Glasgow	„	3.020
Greenock	„	2.132
Avonmouth	„	2.900
Ipswich	„	2.097
King's Lynn Docks	„	—
Boston Docks	„	2.112
Rochester	„	—
Manchester	„	8.914
Marseille	„	10.115
Havre	„	4.885
Dunkerque	„	4.988
Nantes	„	5.490
Brême	„	9.098
Rotterdam	„	5.805
Hambourg	„	6.959
Drivers	„	— —
Trieste	„	8.498
Syrie	„	68
Total.....	T	444.417

MUNICIPALITE D'ALEXANDRIE

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication la fourniture de 20000 m. de pierre de Naples pour dallage de chaussées.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 800 (huit cents).

Le cahier des charges est déposé au bureau Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 27 Août 1907.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : "Soumission pour Fourniture de pierre de Naples."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 27 Août 1907 à midi.

"Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur,
(Signé) DR. SCHIESS.

Alexandrie, le 15 Août 1907. 30779-3-2

AVIS

Le 16 Août 1907 de 9 h. a.m. à 1 h. p.m. la Municipalité procèdera à la vente aux enchères publiques près du Fort (Porte Rosette) d'une quantité de 1000 m3 environ de pierres provenant de la dite démolition, ainsi que d'une quantité de fenêtres, vieux bois.

Les pierres sont divisées en lots de 2 à 100 m3.

Les acheteurs devront payer le droit d'enchère de 1 % et déposer le 10 % de la valeur de la marchandise achetée au moment de la vente et effectuer le paiement intégral à la Caisse Municipale le lendemain du jour de l'adjudication.

Ils auront à supporter les droits de carrière au profit de la ville et devront enlever les pierres achetées dans un délai de dix (10) jours sous peine de folle enchère pour compte de l'adjudicataire et sous perte du dépôt de 10 %.

La Municipalité est libre de ne pas donner suite à l'adjudication, quels que soient les prix offerts.

Alexandrie le 12 Août 1907.

Le Vice-Président,
30767-3-3 (Signé) DR. SCHIESS.

AVIS

Le 17 Août 1907 de 9 h. a.m. 1 h. p.m. la Municipalité procèdera à la vente aux enchères publiques au Jardin Français d'une quantité de 400 m3 environ de pierres provenant de la dite démolition, ainsi que d'une quantité de fenêtres, portes, vieux bois.

Les pierres sont divisées en lots de 20 à 100 m3.

Les acheteurs devront payer le droit d'enchère de 1% et déposer le 10% de la valeur de la marchandise achetée au moment de la vente et effectuer le paiement intéral à la Caisse Municipale le lendemain du jour de l'adjudication.

Ils auront à supporter les droits de carrière au profit de la Ville et devront enlever les pierres achetées dans un délai de Dix (10) jours sous peine de folle enchère pour compte de l'adjudicataire et sous perte du dépôt de 10 %.

La Municipalité est libre de ne pas donner suite à l'adjudication, quels que soient les prix offerts.

Alexandrie, le 12 Août 1907.

Le Vice-Président,
30768-3-3 (Signé) DR. SCHIESS.

NOTICE.

During the absence in Europe of Mr. ROWLAND SNELLING, Editor and Manager of the "Egyptian Gazette," all cheques and receipts will be signed by Mr. G. I SWANSON, acting Editor and Manager, and countersigned by Mr. A. MARAVELLI, Cashier.

30733-15-10

CARLTON HOTEL

BULKELEY (near Alexandria) half way to San Stefano

RAMLEH'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL.

Full Pension P.T. 50 a day with Monthly Terms

Visitors from Cairo alight at Sidi Caber.

Reclame Lunch, P.T. 16. — Dinner, P.T. 2

Proprietor, C. AQUILINA, (late of The Cock & &

Special terms to Government Officials.

Egyptian State Railways & Telegraphs.

NOTICE.

The Egyptian State Railways & Telegraphs Administration has the honour to inform the Public that the Kom El Akhdar Telegraph Office which belongs to the Delta Light Railways, will be opened for European correspondence from the 15th instant.

Cairo, August 12th, 1907. 30770-2-2

NOTICE.

The Egyptian State Railways have the honour to inform the Public that, to avoid overcrowding of the Railway goods platforms during the Cotton Season, and the confusion necessarily resulting therefrom, the following regulations will be enforced :—

"1—All consignments must be separated from one another by a minimum distance of two feet.

"2—Consignments must be well arranged and stacked together.

"3—When one lot of consignments has been received and stacked on one platform no more will be allowed to be placed on that platform until there is vacant space, "i.e.", all stacking of subsequent consignments on the top of these already existing will be prohibited,

"4—A sufficient space must be left on each platform as a roadway for carts.

"Should the Railways find that these arrangements are not being carried out, and that there is confusion amongst the consignments, notice is hereby given that in such a case the gates of the station will be shut, and no more consignments will be accepted until platforms are empty, and thereafter receipt will only be given for the amount of goods for which wagons are available each day.

"The Railways invite the co-operation of the Public in carrying out these regulations, which will avert irregularities and confusion.

Cairo, 15th August, 1907. 30769-2-2

NOTICE.

The Egyptian State Railways have the honour to inform the Public that until further notice the new Swing Bridge at Zifteh will be opened daily as follows :—

11.— a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
3.30 p.m. „ 5.— p.m.

Cairo, 14th August, 1907. 30778-2-2

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

L'Administration a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Public, que les offres faites le 4 Juin dernier pour l'achat des douze mille vieux bidons et quatre cent cinquante tonnes de vieux bois n'avant pas été satisfaisantes, l'Administration a décidé de les remettre en adjudication. En conséquence, il sera procédé le Lundi, vingt-six Août courant, à neuf heures du matin, à la vente aux enchères publiques, suivant Kaimat Mazad, aux Magasins de Gabbary (Alexandrie) des articles ci-dessus spécifiés qui se trouvent aux dits Magasins où on peut les examiner et prendre en même temps connaissance de leurs Conditions de vente, chaque jour de neuf heures du matin à une heure p.m., les dimanches et jours fériés exceptés.

Les Conditions de vente relatives à ces matériaux peuvent également être consultées au Bureau Central des Magasins Généraux à Boulac (Caire) aux mêmes heures que ci-dessus.

Pour être admis à concourir, le soumissionnaire devra, au préalable, verser à la Caisse de l'Administration, à titre de dépôt provisoire L.E. 3 pour les vieux bidons et L.E. 10 pour les vieux bois. Le soumissionnaire déclaré adjudicataire devra parfaire ces sommes jusqu'à concurrence de dix pour cent du montant de l'offre agréée et enlever à ses frais les lots qui lui seront adjugés dans un délai de quatorze jours pour les vieux bidons et quarante-cinq jours pour les vieux bois à compter de la date de l'avis d'acceptation de son offre.

Les offres pourront être faites sur papier timbré de trente millièmes si l'intéressé ne peut pas assister aux enchères et dans ce cas la soumission ainsi que le reçu de versement du dépôt provisoire seront adressés par la poste sous pli recommandé à :—

Monsieur l'Inspecteur des Magasins
des Chemins de fer de l'Etat
à Gabbary (Alexandrie).

et sous double enveloppe, l'intérieure portant la suscription suivante :

"Offre pour achat de vieux bidons
et vieux bois"

Toute offre faite ou déposée postérieurement au jour et à l'heure ci-dessus désignés ne sera pas prise en considération.

L'Administration ne s'engage pas à accepter les prix les plus élevés ni à donner suite aux soumissions présentées. Elle se réserve le droit de diviser la vente.

Le Caire, le 13 Août, 1907. 30772-2-2

AVIS.

L'Administration a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Public qu'elle recevra jusqu'au Jeudi, dix neuf Septembre prochain, à midi au plus tard, des offres pour la fourniture de brosses à peinture etc., suivant la nomenclature et les conditions du Cahier des Charges relatif à cette fourniture dont un exemplaire sera mis à la disposition des intéressés sur leur demande au Bureau de Mr. l'Inspecteur des Magasins de Gabbary à Alexandrie et à celui de Mr. le Chef du Service des Magasins Généraux à Boulac (Caire) contre paiement de cent millièmes.

Une série d'échantillons de la fourniture susdite sera mise également à la disposition des intéressés aux susdits Bureaux, chaque jour de neuf heures du matin à une heure p.m., les dimanches et jours fériés exceptés, pour examen et avoir une idée des articles requis. Toutefois les soumissionaires sont invités à envoyer des descriptions, croquis et échantillons pour des articles de meilleures qualités.

Toute personne désirant prendre part à cette adjudication devra verser, au préalable, à la Caisse Centrale de l'Administration, à titre de cautionnement provisoire, une somme de Vingt-Cinq Livres Egyptiennes. Le soumissionnaire déclaré adjudicataire devra parfaire cette somme jusqu'à concurrence du dix pour cent du montant de l'offre agréée.

Les offres devront être accompagnées d'une feuille de papier timbré de trente millièmes ainsi que du reçu constatant le versement du cautionnement provisoire susdit. Elles seront adressées par la poste sous pli recommandé à :—

Monsieur le Directeur Général
des Chemins de fer de l'Etat,
Le Caire.

et sous double enveloppe, l'intérieure portant la suscription suivante :—

"Soumission pour la fourniture de Brosses à peinture etc."

Toute offre faite ou déposée postérieurement au jour et à l'heure ci-dessus désignés ne sera pas prise en considération.

L'Administration ne s'engage pas à accepter l'offre la plus basse ni à donner aucune suite aux soumissions présentées. Elle se réserve de même le droit de diviser la commande.

Le Caire, le 12 Août 1907.

30771—2—2.

BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES

335 BRANCHES.

English, French, Arabic, Greek, Italian, etc.
Private and Class Lessons — Residence Lessons.

NATIVE MASTERS.

ALEXANDRIA, 12 Rue Rosetta.
CAIRO. 1 Sharia Kamel,
SUMMER BRANCH. Ramleh Carlton Hotel

TRIAL LESSON FREE.

Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE.

SIÈGE SOCIAL RUE SIDI EL METWALLI NO. 30 ET RUE HAMMAM EL ZAHAB NO. 1 AU 1ER ETAGE

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Jeune homme connaissant le français, l'italien l'arabe et le turc et la correspondance, cherche place.

Jeune homme connaissant l'italien, le russe, le grec, le turc et le roumain, cherche place.

Jeune homme connaissant le français, l'italien et le grec et au courant des affaires d'assurances et de commerce, désire emploi.

Jeune homme grec cherche place de comptable ou caissier. Références de 1er ordre.

Un télégraphiste arménien cherche place de télégraphiste.

Jeune homme hellène cherche place de comptable ou caissier ; références de 1er ordre.

Français diplômé, disposant de quelques heures par jour, donnerait des leçons ou tiendrait comptabilité.

Jeune homme bien instruit en arabe et français, dispose de quelques heures par jour pour donner des leçons de ces langues et de comptabilité.

Jeune dame, italienne, très honorablement connue, connaissant italien, français et arabe, pouvant aussi donner des leçons de broderie et de piano, demande place comme dame de compagnie ou institutrice.

Jeune homme italien, connaissant le français, l'anglais, cherche place de correspondant, comptable ou secrétaire; il a de bons certificats.

Comptable expérimenté, connaissant le français, l'italien, le grec et un peu l'arabe, cherche place.

Professeur expérimenté donnerait leçons à domicile de français, arabe et hébreu pendant les vacances.

Jeune homme connaissant le français, l'arabe et l'italien cherche emploi.

Un bon placier, cherche place; ferait aussi l'encaisseur.

Comptable expérimenté et correspondant, connaissant le français, l'italien et parlant l'arabe, ayant de très-bonnes références, et disposant de quelque heures, cherche place.

Un jeune homme connaissant la tenue des livres des contrats des Agences de Bourse et sachant le français, l'italien et l'anglais, cherche place dans une Agence.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Sidi el Metwalli N°. 30 et Rue Hammam el Zahab N°. 1 au 1er Etage.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse. 9-4-907

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements.

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates :—

	ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words	P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
30 words	„ 8	„ 16	„ 24
Every 10 words, beyond 30.	„ 2	„ 4	„ 6

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged, he advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIE AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.— a useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free. *AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE* sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

BORMAN & Co. Annual summer sale at 33⅓ discount, goods must be sold to make room for winter stock arriving. Best bargains ever offered in Egypt. 30781-6-2

ENGLISHMAN middle aged is desirous of an appointment in any place of trust, would take charge of small business or office. Good penman and bookkeeper. Apply C. M. "Egyptian Gazette," Cairo. 30773-3-3

MISS MARGARET HENDLEY (daughter of the late Rev. W.T. Hendley M. A. Vicar, Meads, Eastbourne) receives a few children to whose training she gives her individual care and attention. Highest testimonials. Apply for inclusive terms. Staveley Mead Eastbourne. 30759-6-6

NEEDLEWORK (plain) required by English lady. Apply No. 30760 "Egyptian Gazette," Alexandria. 30760-6-6

RIVER, near Museum, Comfortable home for Paying Guests. Reduced terms for permanency. Box 893, Cairo. 30,738-24-12

ROOM to let with private family near Savoy Hotel. Apply A.B., "Egyptian Gazette" Cairo. 30783-6-1

THE "SPHINX" PRINTING PRESS, the British Printers, Khedivial Buildings, Boulac Road, Cairo. 30232-9-5-908

WELL FURNISHED BEDROOMS to let in French family. Healthy situation. Recommended to gentlemen wishing to improve in French language. Address EUGE "Egyptian Gazette," Alexandria. 30758-6-1

Davies Bryan & Co.

CAIRO
ALEXANDRIA
KHARTOUM

BUYING OFFICE 35 NOBLE ST., LONDON

SUMMER 1907

New Goods for Present Season

Leather Dept.

We wish particularly to draw attention to our New Display in this Dept.

We are continually receiving consignments of all Travelling Requisites, including Gladstone and Kit Bags, Trunks in all sizes and qualities, Dressing Cases and Bags, Rugs, Rug Straps, Holdalls etc., etc.

Sporting Dept.

Cricket Goods by all the best makers
Tennis Racquets, Hockey and Golf Sticks etc. in great variety
Boxing Gloves, Sandow's Developers, Quoits etc

Tailoring, Tailoring, Tailoring.

All the newest materials and Shades
West end styles
Fit and Cut Guaranteed

Hats, Caps, & Helmets.

Special attention has been given to this Dept and we are now showing a large and well assorted Stock in Felt
Panama, Straw and Silk Hats
All Hats fitted by a practical Hatter
Panama Hats cleaned and renovated

Furnishing Dept.

Cretonnes, Art and Madras Muslins, etc.,
Art Serges, Furnishing Linens etc.
Coloured Table Covers, Cushions and Tea Cosies,
A large and handsome selection of the above just to hand,

Outfitting Dept

Shirts Ties, Collars Handkerchiefs. Sock Suspenders Braces
Brushes, Razors, Pipes, Fountain Pens Perfumery, etc., etc. Shirts to order a speciality
Underclothing in Wool, Cotton, Silk and Lisle Thread by the best British makers.

Boots and Shoes.

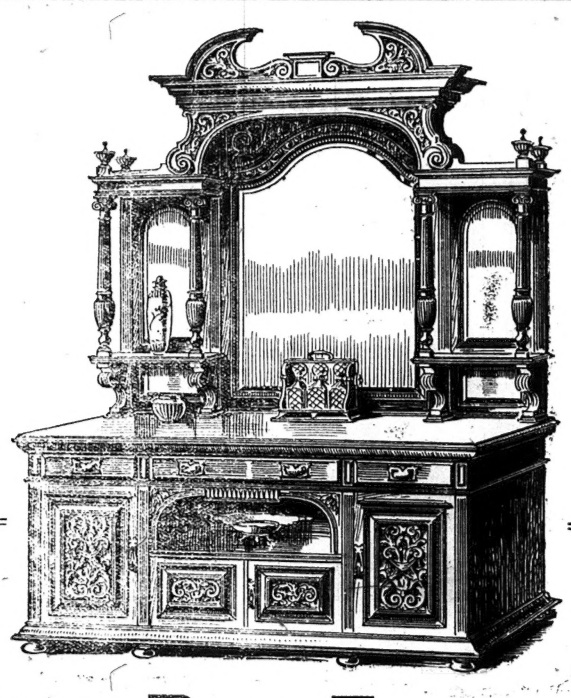
Boots, Shoes and Leggings
Tennis, Walking and Dress Shoes
Stohwasser and Newmarket Leggings

Ladies' Dept.

Newest London Novelties in Blouses, Sh
Sunshades Hosiery, etc.

SOLE AGENTS IN EGYPT AND THE SUDAN FOR
Sutton Seeds.
Bective Boots.
Cellular Aertex Clothing.

Davies Bryan & Co.



DINING ROOM FURNITURE

MAPLE & CO'S Galleries in London and Paris are at all times replete with the newest models of DINING ROOM FURNITURE and APPOINTMENTS—the largest stock of its kind in the World; while the great extent of MAPLE & CO'S export business, combined with their unequalled resources, enable them to offer prices quite different from those quoted elsewhere

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, PATTERNS OF MATERIALS AND INCLUSIVE F.O.B. ESTIMATES SENT FREE ON REQUEST

THE ILLUSTRATION SHOWS AN EXAMPLE OF AN INEXPENSIVE CARVED MAHOGANY SIDEBOARD, 6ft 6in wide, fitted with BEVELLED MIRRORS AND BRASS HANDLES - - - - - - **£36 0 0**

DINNER WAGONS AND SILVER CABINETS CAN BE SUPPLIED EN SUITE

MAPLE & CO

LONDON PARIS

PUMPS

FOR IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE, WATERWORKS AND ALL OTHER DUTIES.

The Most Efficient, Reliable and Compact is the

TURBINE PUMP

COUPLED TO

Electric Motor or Suction Gas Engine.

COMPLETE PLANTS

MADE BY

MATHER & PLATT, Ltd.

Salford Iron Works, MANCHESTER.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE

THE UNDERWRITERS' FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Over One Thousand now in use in Egypt and the Sudan.

SIMPLICITY
RELIABILITY
EFFICACY.

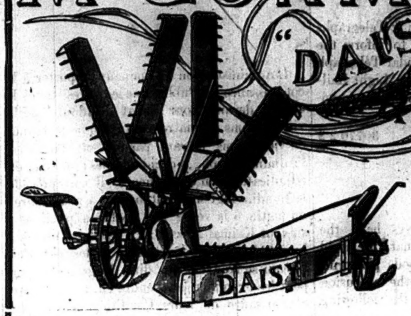
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND FULL PARTICULARS :—

Sole Agents :

THOS. HINSHELWOOD & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRIA.

McCORMICK "DAISY" REAPER



Folding Platform which can be easily raised or lowered, or it can be folded when the Reaper is to be stored in a limited space.

No matter what kind of grain to be cut, if it can be harvested at all, the "New Daisy" will do the work. The size of the gavels can be regulated in accordance with the condition of the grain being cut. Symmetrical in design, substantially constructed and light in draught.

Sole Agents for Egypt and Soudan:

Allen Alderson & Co Ltd, Alexandria.

AGENTS:

CAIRO, A. Fattucci.
KHARTOUM, Bertelli Piatti & Co.

DIXON BROS. & HUTCHINSON, LTD.

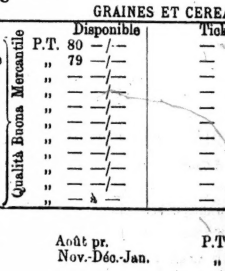
WOOLSTON SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Whose directors have been making a personal study of Egyptian Requirements, are in an exceptional position to supply

Motor Boats,
Motor Barges
Motor Dahabeahs

and PETROL MOTORS for irrigation or electric light.

8021—31-5-907



MILNERS' SAFE Co., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD OF

SAFES Strong Room Doors, Strong Rooms, Safe Deposits, Bankers' Security Work, Steel Office Furniture, Party Wall Doors, Cash, Deed & Paper Boxes, Locks, etc.

Full Particulars, Drawings and Estimates Free on application to

Mr. C. PALMER,
(Milners' Representative, Resident a
G. MARCUS & Co.
Sole Agents for Egypt and the Soudan

17-11-906.

HUNTER & ENGLISH

RICE MILLS — FLOATING CRANES — DREDGERS

HYDRAULIC CRANES

Egyptian House:

The Egyptian Engineering Co. Ltd.

Maison Spiro
Chareh Kasr-el-Nil,
CAIRO.

Telephone 1542.
Cables: Anglogypt, Cairo.

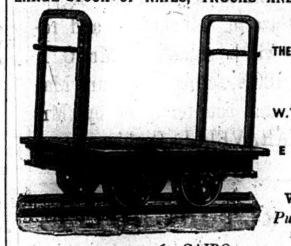
11.

Orenstein & Koppel, Ltd.

Portable and Permanent Railways. — Passenger and Goods Cars.

TIPPING AND PLATFORM WAGGONS FOR ALL PURPOSES. LOCOMOTIVES FROM 10–600 H.P.

LARGE STOCK OF RAILS, TRUCKS AND LOCOMOTIVES ALWAYS KEPT IN ALEXANDRIA



Machinery Department.

THE BRITISH WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. all kinds of Electric Machinery & Electric Installations.

J. KEMNA-BRESLAU : Steam Ploughs — Road Rollers.

W. T. HENLEY'S TELEGRAPH WORKS Co., Ltd., LONDON Cables high and low tension.

E. KIRCHNER & Co., Leipzig : Wood Working Machinery.

Wire Ropeways "BLEICHERT". Safes "PANZER".

Pulsometers—Injectors—Central Heating Installations.

OFFICES : CAIRO : Chareh el Madabegh 13 (Coronel Buildings). ALEXANDRIA : Porte Rosette-street, 5. KHARTOUM : Victoria Avenue.

ENGRAIS ORGANIQUES

CAIRO SEWAGE TRANSPORT Cy, Ld.

Sharia el Cherifein No 1 près la National Bank, LE CAIRE.

ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE

No. 1,140 — *Alexandrie, (FRIDAY) VENDREDI à Midi le 17 Août 1907*

COTON

	Arrivages	EXPORTATIONS Angleterre		Continent		Etats Unis		TOTAL		STOCK
	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Cantars
Cette sem. (This week)	312	1,035	8.070	1,539	11,525	1,030	7.931	3,604	27,526	283,849§
Même semaine 1906...	289	3,070	23.466	1,456	10,781	100	770	4,626	35,017	254,996*
Depuis 1er Sept. 1906	6 862 315	433,830	3.280,919	357,197	2.668,421	116,686	899,526	907,713	6,818,866	—
Même époque 1906 ...	5.876.833	381,971	2,898,441	337,112	2.518,135	71,593	551,261	790,676	5,967,837	—

Y Compris stock § au 1er Septembre 1906 Cantars 220,400 *au 1er Septembre 1905 Cantars 346,000

GRAINES DE COTON (COTTON SEED) — TOURTEAUX (COT. SEED CAKE)

	Arrivages	EXPORTATIONS Angleterre	Continent	TOTAL	STOCK	Arrivages	Exportations
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Tonnes	Tonnes
Cette sem. (This week)	2,351	3,936	1,251	5,187	510,128 §	—	333
Même semaine 1906...	—	52,762	—	52,762	612,668*	—	487
Depuis 1er Sept. 1906	4,124,332	3,172,310	3,718,704	3,718,704	—	18,028	63,673
Même époque 1906 ...	3,560,108	2 952,832	243,008	3,195,840	—	24,120	71,117

Y compris stock au 1er Septembre 1906 Ardebs 104,500 — au 1er Septembre 1905 Ardebs 248,400

Pour les Feves, Orges, Rics, Lentilles, Mais et Oignons, la consommation locale n'est connue respectivement que les 31 Mars et 30 Novembre

FEVES (BEANS) — ORGES (BARLEY)

	Arrivages Saidi	Behera	EXPORTATIONS Angleterre	Continent	TOTAL	STOCK	Arrivages	Expor.
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette sem. (This week)	1,807	95	—	10	10	30,926	231	—
Même semaine 1906...	596	40	—	19	19	58,103	260	—
A partir du 1 Av. 1906	21,275	263	6,261	1,167	10,428	—	1.920	—
Même époque 1906 ...	43,528	222	522	5,625	6,147	—	8,163	20

Stock au 1er. Avril 1907 Ardebs 21,000 — Ardebs 3,000
Stock au 1er. Avril 1906 Ardebs 20,500 — Ardebs —

BLES (WHEAT) — LENTILLES — MAIS — OIGNONS (ONIONS)

	Arrivages Saidi	Behera	Expor.	LENTILLES Arrivages	Expor.	MAIS Arrivages	Expor.	OIGNONS Arrivages	Exportations
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Crs. 108 Ok.	Crs. 108 Ok.
Cette sem. (This week)	677	3,631	—	37	—	575	70	265	—
Même semaine 1906 ...	—	1,415	61	50	9	—	—	393	73
A partir du 1 Av. 1906	6,630	26,655	—	2,060	46	9,870	709	489,271	490,425
Même époque 1906 ...	2,758	20,986	131	964	58	2,612	487	603,359	540,247

Stocks au 1er Avril 1906 Ardebs — Ard. — au 1 Déc. 1906 Ard. — au 1 Mars 1906 Crs —
Stocks au 1er Avril 1905 Ardebs — Ard. — au 1 Déc. 1905 Ard. — au 1 Mars 1905 Crs —

N.B.—L'année pour les Blés et les Lentilles commence le 1er Avril, pour les Maïs le 1er Décembre, pour les Oignons le 1er Mars

Prix de la Marchandise disponible

COTON SUIVANT LES TYPES DE L'ASSOCIATION

	Brown Tal.	Nom.	Haute-Egypte et Fayoum Tal.	Nom.
Fair	— /—		— /—	
Fully Fair,	— /—	"	— /—	
Good Fair	20 /—		19 1/8	Nominal
Fully Good Fair,	20 3/8		19 5/8	
Good	21 3/8		20 3/8	

	Abassi Tal.	Nom.	Ioannovich Tal.	Nom.
Fully Good Fair,	— /— a — /—		28 /— a	Nom.
Good,	— /— " — /—		29 1/2 "	"
Extra,	— /— " — /—		— /— " — /—	

GRAINES ET CEREALES

Qualités Boucs Mercantile — Praioo-Station

	Disponible	Tickets
Graines de Coton Mit-Afifi	P.T. 80 —/—	— —
" Haute-Egypte	" 79 —/—	— —
Blé Saïdi	" — —/—	— —
Blé Béhéra	" — —/—	— —
Orge	" — —/—	— —
Fèves Saïdi	" — —/—	— —
Fèves Fayoumi	" — —/—	— —
Fèves Béhéra	" — —/—	— —
Lentilles	" — —/—	— —
Maïs	" — —/—	— —
Oignons	" — —/—	— —

PRIX DES CONTRATS

Coton Fully Good Fair Brown	Août pr.	Tal. 19 29/32	Graines de Coton	Août pr.	P.T. 82 —/—
" " " "	Novembre pr.	" 20 12/32	" "	Nov.-Déc.-Jan.	" 71 25/40
" " " "	Janvier pr.	" 20 16/32			
" " " "	Mars pr.	" 20 28/32			

Marché des Cotons : Calme, peu d'affaires.

Weekly Postal Table.

Alexandria Office.

Table showing the days of despatch and arrival of the principal Foreign Mails.

From Monday, 19th, to Sunday 25th August, 1907.

(Both dates inclusive).

COUNTRIES.	MAIL PACKETS.	ROUTES.	DESPATCHES. DAYS.	LATEST HOUR for POSTING. Ordinary* Letters.	Money Orders.	Parcels.	Arrival. DAYS.
EUROPE, AMERICA AND WEST COAST OF AFRICA.	British	Port Said & Brindisi	**	**,	**	**	Wednes.
	German	Naples	—	—	—	—	—
	Italian	Messina	Thurs.	2 p.m.	noon	Wednes. 6 p.m.	Sunday
	French	Marseilles	Friday	3 p.m.	noon	Thurs. 6 p.m.	Tuesday
	Austrian	Brindisi	Satur.	3 p.m.	noon	Friday 6 p.m.	Monday
	Italian	Brindisi	—	—	—	—	Tuesday
GREECE	British	Port Said & Brindisi	**	**	**	**	—
	Khedivial	Piræus	Wedn.	3 p.m.	noon	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Tuesday
TURKEY, GREECE AND SOUTHERN RUSSIA.	Russian	Piræus	Tuesday	3 p.m.	noon	—	Friday
TURKEY AND RUMANIA ...	Rumanian	Constantinople Constanza	—	—	—	—	—
SYRIA	Khedivial	PortSaid	Sunday	8.30 a.m.	Satur. 6 p.m.	Satur. noon	Wednes.
	Russian		Friday	8.30 a.m.	Thurs. 6 p.m.	—	Friday
	French		Thurs.	3.10 p.m.	noon	—	Thurs.
	Austrian		—	—	—	—	Satur.
	Italian	Alexandria	Wednes.	9 a.m.	Tuesday 6 p.m.	—	Tuesday
CYPRUS	Greek	Port Said	Tuesday	3.10 p.m.	noon	Monday 6 p.m.	Monday
	British	Port Said & Brindisi	**	**	**	**	Wednes.
	Italian	Brindisi	—	—	—	—	—
MALTA	Italian	Messina	Thurs.	2 p.m.	noon	Wednes. 6 p.m.	Sunday
	Austrian	Brindisi	Satur.	3 p.m.	noon	Friday 6 p.m.	—
TOR AND JEDDAH	Khedivial	Suez	—	—	—	—	Thurs.
TOR, JEDDA AND HODEIDA ...	Khedivial	Suez	Monday	8.30 a.m.	Sun. 18 noon	Sun. 18 noon	—
PORT SUDAN, SUAKIN	Khedivial	Suez	Wednes.	8.30 a.m.	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Tuesday noon	Sunday
	British	—	—	—	—	—	Monday
MASSOWA AND ASSAB	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Italian	Suez Suakin P.Said	Wednes.	8.30 a.m.	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Tuesday noon	—
	British		Tuesday	3.10 p.m.	Mon. 6 p.m.	Monday noon via Port Said	
ADEN AND INDIA..	French	Suez	—	—	—	—	—
CEYLON AND AUSTRALIA ...	British Orient	Suez	Thurs.	8.30 a.m.	Wedn. 6 p.m.	Wednes. noon via Port Said	
	German		Friday	8.30 a.m.	Thurs. 6 p.m.	—	—
	—		—	—	—	—	—
	British P. & O.		—	—	—	—	—
	British P. & O.		—	—	—	—	—
CEYLON, CHINA, JAPAN AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.	French		Friday	8.30 a.m.	Thurs. 6 p.m.	Thurs. 6 p.m.	—
	German		Monday	8.30 a.m.	Sun. 18 noon.	Sun. 18 noon	—
ADEN & EAST COAST of AFRICA.	German		—	—	—	—	—
DJIBOUTI AND ABYSSINIA ...	French		—	—	—	—	—
DUTCH EAST INDIA	Dutch		Tuesday	3.10 p.m.	noon	Monday 6 p.m.	—

Mails from the East are subordinate to the arrivals of the packets at Suez.

*The Registered letter office is closed one hour before the hours indicated above.

**See special notice.

N. B. — These days and hours are subject to modification, owing to quarantine regulations.

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